Letters for publication, of Tenaing in any way to the subjectional conduct of the paper, should be addressed, "Editor as "Tom." silence on the subject of the paper, should be addressed, "Editor as "Tom."

ORK.
RETISEMENTS, 10 cents per line each insertion.

### Selections.

THE NECESSITY OF AN ALLIANCE WITH

battle, save he will have gone through it. None can tell the waste of vitality inevitably undergone on a line of pickets in face of the enemy's sharp-shooters, by the bravest of men, save they who have repeatby the bravest of men, save they will have repeated by the bravest of men, save the braves nd this waste are repaired by wise commanders. The rebels repaired them by transferring the labor of digging trenches and building breastworks from their white soldiers to their black slaves. We never repaired them—but we mercilessly tapped the unspent wine of life by marching our Northern and ground, and the opening and dom. We mean to sell ourselves for freedomnent admission into our swamp-encircled hospitals.
These negroes of Virginia the witnesses—panting aploy the slaves? To take the whole question by South our military allies in every respect?

can long carry on war which is not economical. Thus ness. You are ignorant of it, and can be ambushed far through this war, the first throb of economy, or every day. And it is so big that if with half a mil-

stacles to our unaided success. enemy's strength and movements as we camped stolid under for six months, within ten miles of the themselves at the top and you at the bottom. When they began to evacuate a corn-field, which only our thick ignorance had converted into a take us black men of the South out of slavery; and Sevastopol, we knew nothing of it. They marched away with cannon, waggons, food, baggage, everything—not leaving a dollar's worth of property behind—making a faultless retreat. We knew nothing of it. A pedler from a New England State. driving a horse of the barebones breed, was the first man to enter the evacuated Manassas, and as he stood up in his waggon front, gripping his clothes-line reins, was the first man to wonder at the puerile character of the school-yard dirt works before which an army of over 200,000 men had been kept at bay. Nay, not kept at bay by the children's dirt-works but by the consequences of an ignorance, which could not possibly have been nursed and maintained, had hazard. Landed at Fort Monroe, and floundered

the right hand of brotherhood been stretched out to the negroes in Richmond, and had the President or Commander-in-Chief said: "Tell us what your War Department does; where the rebel forces are; how many they are; and tell us this daily, and you shall forever be free." Wells, Butterfield & Co. never ran a surer express between Buffalo and Albany than the underground military express that would have been run between Richmond and Washington on this initial alliance between the white Union men of the North and the black Union men of the South. Initial Alliance! Why, we have everywhere been helpless without these blacks, or exposed to hapthrough the main road up to Hampton and above it where were we? Without maps, without guides. The country was a wilderness. We had not a scrap of a survey as big as the hand, that showed the courses of the innumerable wood roads that wound through it. The old Coast Survey chart of the soundings of the York and James Rivers, with the single turnpike to Yorktown, Williamsburg and Richmond, was the guide over which Generals, compass in hand, guessed where this road led to—on what that debouched—where this would strike the as the man who first acted upon the necessity of wrest-Warwick river-and if that would give firm bottom It was safe to conclude that they were behind their line of defenses which stretched across the Peninsula.

Where are their defenses? No one knew, save that when we got to Yorktown we would find a part of front of me (I sit below the principal teacher's desk, then we got to Yorktown we would find a part of front of me (I sit below the principal teacher's desk, then we got to Yorktown we would find a part of front of me (I sit below the principal teacher's desk, then we got to Yorktown we would find a part of front of me (I sit below the principal teacher's desk, then we got to Yorktown we would find a part of front of me (I sit below the principal teacher's desk, then we got to Yorktown we would find a part of front of me (I sit below the principal teacher's desk, then we got to Yorktown we would find a part of front of me (I sit below the principal teacher's desk, then we got to Yorktown we would find a part of front of me (I sit below the principal teacher's desk, then we got to Yorktown we would find a part of front of me (I sit below the principal teacher's desk, then we got to Yorktown we would find a part of front of me (I sit below the principal teacher's desk, then we got to Yorktown we would find a part of front of me (I sit below the principal teacher's desk, then we got to Yorktown we would find a part of front of me (I sit below the principal teacher's desk, then we got to Yorktown we would find a part of front of me (I sit below the principal teacher's desk, then we got to Yorktown we would find a part of front of me (I sit below the principal teacher's desk, then we got to Yorktown we would find a part of front of me (I sit below the principal teacher's desk, then we got to Yorktown we would find a part of front of me (I sit below the principal teacher's desk, then we got to Yorktown we would find a part of front of me (I sit below the principal teacher's desk, then we got to Yorktown we would find a part of front of me (I sit below the principal teacher's desk, then we got to Yorktown we would find a part of front of me (I sit below the principal ward! Oh, how must the Genius of Rebellion have grinned, from her outlook, at this unguided wandering in an unmapped wilderness of an army of invasion!
Maps! Useless works of the engineering art, when and hungered and thirsted to be employed to conduct us to the enemy by the driest and best paths -maps capable of leading us, with unerring certainty, through the woods to the lowest and weakest parts of the line of entrenchments the rebels had thrown up docked at Fortress Monroe, and walking away from them with salvation speed, would have led our the exclusion of all other sources of interest; but all army with salvation speed, would have led our the exclusion of all other sources of interest; but all army with the exclusion of all other sources of interest; but all army with the exclusion of all other sources of interest; but all army with the exclusion of all other sources of interest; but all army with the exclusion of all other sources of interest; but all army with the exclusion of all other sources of interest; but all army with the exclusion of all other sources of interest; but all army with the exclusion of all other sources of interest; but all army with the exclusion of all other sources of interest; but all army with the exclusion of all other sources of interest; but all army with the exclusion of all other sources of interest; but all army with the exclusion of all other sources of interest; but all army with the exclusion of all other sources of interest; but all army with the exclusion of all other sources of interest; but all army with the exclusion of all other sources of interest; but all army with the exclusion of all other sources of interest. army right up to the places of weakness, and halt-ing ne in the exclusion of all the exclusions are the exclusion of all the exclusion ing us in the wood, said to the commander, "Dis am behaved. de place, massa, where de army of de Lord and of Behind

Daties of the Seven Pines is, that it should not have been fought. It was a defence. We are here to attack, and not to be attacked. We started from while and not to be attacked. We started from the would-be attacked. We started from the would-be attacked. We started from the world of the seven in the notion, the guestion of the front and not to be attacked. We started from the world of the front and not to be attacked. We started from t

among the young men there were some heavy lump to go with us; that you meant to carry on the war, so as to leave us in the grow with modern the solution of the states. Shaves a state the modern to the particle of the state of the states are making of it, too, Mr. W.," said Tom, battle, save he who has gone through it. None can battle, save he who has gone through it. None can battle, save he was to first to place a musket in the war, so as to leave us in the grow with modern the solution and the state of the stave overwhelmingly stones which must be broken in making a path to carry on the war as you could, and a pretty poor fit you are making of it, too, Mr. W.," said Tom, warming into earnestness. "The North can't contained, they still claim you as the school-house with unallowed gratifies."

The North can't contained, they still claim you as the school-house with unallowed gratifies.

The North can't contained, they still claim you as the school-house with unallowed gratifies.

The North can't contained, they still claim you as the school-house with unallowed gratifies.

The North can't contained, they still claim you as the school house of the slave population. The North can't contained, they still claim you as the school house with unallowed gratifies.

The North can't contained, they still claim you as the school house with unallowed gratifies.

The North can't contained, they still claim you as the school house with unallowed gratifies.

The North can't contained the make the thends of southern them so founds attention, among the young men there were some heavy lumps among the young men there were some heavy lumps. It is to place a musket in the hands of a Southern them so louder areas, and their regiment. And them so louder areas, and their regiment. And their regiment and the school hands of the scale of the school hands of the scale of the school hands of the school hands of the school hands of the schoo other through all the States (the leading men, I mean) We know, too, that if the war lasts, one

their slaves?" "They certainly will do it, if they can't whip you otherwise. You may depend on that. My friends through the South all tell me so." Our position, Mr. spent wine of the Symatching our Northern and w., is like that of the San Domingo blacks. They put their aid in the market, between the whites and the mulattoes—put it for sale. The sale of the San Domingo blacks. They put their aid in the market, between the whites and the mulattoes—put it for sale. known to definite the settlement of a wilderness country. Drummers, tap settlement of a wilderness country. Drummers, tap hope to you Northern men. If your politicians and your drums, and call your rolls, Sergeants, and find Generals kick us away, we will try to make our maryour drums, and can your following the rest? I take these negroes of Virginia to with us—had better free us and arm us. How long are the rest. The matricidal policy of carrying on would this war last if we were freed by act of Conwitness against the matricidal policy of carrying on would this war last if we were freed by act of Conwitness against the matricidal policy of carrying on would this war last if we were freed by act of Conwitness against the matricidal policy of carrying on would this war last if we were freed by act of Conwitness against the matricidal policy of carrying on would this war last if we were freed by act of Conwitness against the matricidal policy of carrying on would this war last if we were freed by act of Conwitness against the matricidal policy of carrying on would this war last if we were freed by act of Conwitness against the matricidal policy of carrying on would this war last if we were freed by act of Conwitness against the matricidal policy of carrying on the conwitness against the matricidal policy of carrying on the conwing the conwitness against the matricidal policy of carrying on the conwing the con witness against our country instead of against our gress and the President's Proclamation—both of them country's enemies, that they have been killed with ratified in General Orders by the Commanders of all the shovel and the pickaxe—that they have literally dug their own graves and channelled their permadure would melt away in a week. Every officer and every private who had any interest of any kind in a plantation, or village even, would run straight home as with fever for the privilege of contributing their to protect it against imagined injury. Consider us acclimated labor to this war, that should have been armed; there's no use of talking, Mr. W. The revoaccommanded major to this war, that should have been a war of Freedom, but thus far has only been a war of infanticide—the killing of her own warrior sons of infanticide—the killing of her own warrior sons by an infantated major mother. Why do we not thought the social revolution. And, mark my words Mr. W. the attended to save it without doing us justice will end in your own the front, why have we not made the slaves of the political slavery, and your ruin, and in this England will be the principal agent. There are colored men To whatever of Reason and Justice sensible men in Washington who know the value of the dinnerhave to justify this alliance, I unhesitatingly add the table talk of great men, and Jeff. Davis, and Keitt, testimony of a quarter of a year's experience in our and Floyd, have always made much of the jealousy Peninsular War, that it is utterly impossible for us in England of the manufacturers of your North. to subdue the rebels without an alliance with their You have got to have us, Mr. W. Our climate laves.

My radical reason for this faith is, that no nation ary, February, and March. The South is a wilder-

the beginning of a throb, has not been felt. When lion men you overrun it, it would take a million men the war was organized, it seemed as if the devil, or to occupy it. And, then, what sort of a Union will the Border State politicians, and at the head of them you have saved, in which the people of thirteen , had woven, bankruptcy deeply States refuse to take political action, and have but into it, and prepared for us inevitable failure. But to raise their fingers to set them loose upon you, and I find in the character of the Southern country, in its drive you Northward. You had better take us, Mr. immense extent, and in the implacable, domineering temper of its white population, insurmountable obthe aid of the slaves. The history of war does not power, and if you don't whip them in Virginia and white men of the North will go into slavery, unless you

> Mr. W., you have not a great deal of time left in which to decide what you will do!" Tom speaks the sentiments of his race. Statesmer and soldiers will heed them.

A SUNDAY AT PORT ROYAL.

THE NEGRO SUNDAY-SCHOOL - THE CONTRA BAND REGIMENT.

Correspondence of The Tribune. HILTON HEAD, S. C., HEADQUARTERS OF THE 1ST REGIMENT I HAVE just beheld the two best things that have yet come out of this war-a Sunday-school for ne-groes in the State of South Carolina, and an embryo negro regiment. In accordance with a promise ex pressed in a recent letter, I am about to give my

experience of, and impressions with regard to them.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL. When our party arrived, school had not yet com menced. It was summoned by a decently-dressed negro, ringing a bell suspended outside the building, at the sound of which the scholars appeared, drop ping in by ones and twos-first the children, then boys and girls, and grown-up men and women. The very first—a shy, dusky urchin of five, who came decorously in and deposited himself in a corner was promptly rewarded for his zeal with a quarter dollar, given to him by a middle-aged gentleman, clad in a loose flannel coat, ample, blue, military trowsers and straw hat. His quietly-resolute face. and thin, grizzled mustache, were strongly indicative of character; one did not need the removing or touching of hats on the part of bystanders to announce that he was somebody. It was Maj.-Gen. Hunter, Commander of the Department of the South, ing from the rebels their main weapon-slavery-Where are the enemy? No one knew. and striking at them with it. I was better pleased to see Gen. Hunter than many another of his rank

The rest it was proposed to butt on to. For- facing the scholars) is a bench, seating nearly a dozen very young children-none, I should say, older than four years, two or three scarcely one; hardly any of their little, black, bare legs touch the ground. They are all cleanly dressed; one has a gay straw Maps! Useless works of the engineering art, when negroes, live maps, that could see, and walk, and talk, and point with the index finger—crowds of bare-headed. Their soft-skinned, dusky, infantile them—stood expectant within reach of our army, faces and white eyeballs look upward at us, beneath the close-curling black wool, with that appealing glance peculiar to the negro-always, to my think ing, irresistibly touching, and suggestive of dependence on, humility toward, and entreaty for merciful consideration at the hands of, a superior race. One between the York and the James Rivers—aged maps, and from plantation to plantation, through the tively ugly. The physiognomy of one queer little sold from plantation to plantation, through the Peninsula, and familiar from ancient coon-hunting, and still persistent night-wandering, with every road and still persistent night-wandering, with every road and still persistent night-wandering. road and swamp in it, who, turning their backs as to results (as a friend whispers in my ear); and upon those accursed cords of shovels and pickaxes another, seated upon the ground, being too small for

Behind them, at least four forms were occupied by

"You know as well as I. We were driven from earnest desire to learn, and as much proficiency as

tion, and in the afternoon went to see the negro regiment, the 1st South Carolina Volunteers. Its headquarters are a mile to the right of Gen. Hunter's but one of the muddy creeks common to the country renders a detour of twice the distance inland necesary to reach the locality. Passing out of the extensive wall of stockades encircling Uncle Sam's possesions on this island, and through two or three neglected corn and cotton-fields, skirted by tall trees or deep woods, I came upon a pretty lane or avenue with quite a village of negro-huts on either side of t. This was the Drayton plantation; a short time

brought me to the house in which I write. It is an old-fashioned wooden one, two stories in height, dilapidated (like most Southern country nouses), and standing upon an open foundation of brick, with two tall, formal chimneys, apparently growing through it, and porches in front and rear, the former looking seaward. Like the house of the Reeve in Chaucer, it is all "yshadowed with greene trees," the cedar, the cotton-wood, the live-oak, fig, mulberry, and magnolia, all emerging from the sand or light soil accruing from vegetable decomposition. Owned once by the rebel Gen. Drayton, it now affords quarters for the officers of the first negro regiment raised in South Carolina, the ex-slaves being en

The occasion was rather a special one, Com. Dupont and staff being present. Gen. Hunter and Gov. Saxton (whose headquarters are now at Beaufort) had also been expected, but did not appear possibly the arrival of a mail from the North, and responsibilities therefrom, detained them. A battalion drill, a sermon by the Rev. Mr. Gubby, after that singing by the men-such was the afternoon's pro-

The drill began at 51/2 p.m., in an open space to the left of the house, bordering a little grove of liveoaks and other trees, whose branches reach the thick noontide, sheltering the solitary tomb of "James Stoney, who died at his late residence, on Hilton Head Island, on the 10th of February, 1827, aged 54." The embryo regiment, somewhat less than 500 in number, was drawn up in line, facing the evening

clad in a decent military uniform of dark blue, wearcommand as one could wish to see—as well as any equal number of white men, not especially selected ould have done. As observable at the Sundayschool, I noticed a look of honest endeavor in their there formed by divisions in a double row, I thought its steel gleamed as brightly, its ranks stood as steady as many a one I had seen in New York armories duly-puffed of newspapers. Also, that Toussaint

Talk to them, and you shall hear their stories, some suggestive enough. That intelligent-looking sergeant (who can read and write) was house-servant, coachman, and chattel to Mr. Stewart of Beaufort, one of the to create the rebel forts Beauregard and Walker. His master carried him off, up the country, but ment as cooks.

Prince distrusted the universal Southern fiction that Gen. Mitchell the Yankees would transport him to Cuba, and there sell him, being somehow persuaded that his freedom lay in their direction, and this conviction he presently acted upon. That muscular mulatto, once a field hand, possesses such strength that his owner required that he should pack 100 more pounds of cotton a day than his fellows—hence, Jack's back is "callused" with lashes. A third has lived for six months together in the swamp-been hunted by the State nilitia—captured, punished, and set to double labor. One day, his master rode into the cotton-field, and perceiving but one-half of the three-parts done task, ordered *Pompey* to strip, with the intention of administering the usual stimulant. Blinded with rage, he would not listen to the true state of the case stung by atrocious injustice into manhood, the slave rebelled, armed himself with an ax, and defied "Massa." For this, he lay three months and three weeks in irons, in Beaufort jail, receiving forty lashes daily. The marks are on his body, to testify of it Subsequently, he ran away, and when opportunity occurred, joined the Yankees. He is just such a black man as Southern advertisements, ornamented with a neat little cut of a negro running away, describe as very dangerous." prought face to face with the whole generation of

"All lies, these nigger stories!" says pro-slavery onservative Democracy. Very good, gentlemen Tou won't have the negro at any price, we know; let the South go on having him, and see what comes of

Mr. Gubby's sermon had an appropriate text from Timothy, exhorting his hearers "to endure hardness as good soldiers of Jesus Christ." It was not above the comprehension of his audience, who listened to it attentively. Then, on a request from the minister, one of the negroes prayed, his prayer being of a touching and even eloquent character.

He began by expressing thanks for the occasion for that the white man," his superior in color, thought it not robbery to come and teach dis nation of bond-men de way out of bondage into liberty." He blessed

dulto-induction life after working hours, they doubts. And there are many privates who, knowing done unto," and making personal applications of the silence on this theme by saying, "I am surprised, Letters enclosing subscriptions, or relating in any way to business affairs of the paper, should be addressed, business affairs of t Tom, that the negroes in this Peninsula don't fight or us."

Same. And then what's to become of the Constitution, this subject, and would, if they could, leave the service; not that they love their country less, for with or us."

They work hard at the pier and vice; not that they love their country less, for with or use, and then what's assistants were all volunteers from all her faults they love their country less, for with or use, and then what's to become of the Constitution, this subject, and would, if they could, leave the service; not that they love their country less, for with you that, in my opinion, if you all had voted for the elsewhere, at the risk of undeserved derision, and all her faults they love her still; neither are they resolution in the gradual emancipation message or the country less, for with all her faults they love her still; neither are they resolution in the gradual emancipation message or the country less, for with all her faults they love her still; neither are they resolution in the gradual emancipation message or the country less, for with all her faults they love her still; neither are they resolution in the gradual emancipation message or the country less, for with all her faults they love her still; neither are they resolution in the gradual emancipation message or the country less, for with all her faults they love her still; neither are they love her still; neither are they are they are they are the country less, for with all her faults they love her still; neither are they much."

They expected to, sir, and all the colored men, from here to Texas, expected to."

"Why didn't they?"

Why didn't they?"

"You know as well as I thought one who used a black board and chalk, marking up simple sentences and then given to their officers—they are all young men and chalk, marking up simple sentences and then catechizing his scholars as to the letters, spelling.

"They expected to, sir, and all the colored men, from here to Texas, expected to."

"Why didn't they?"

"You know as well as I thought one who used a black board of they are all young men and they fear, and well they may fear, the result of catechizing his scholars as to the letters, spelling.

—for their moral courage in assuming and retaining to well with their books. With the natural exception of the younger children, all the pupils exhibited an of the younger children, all the pupils exhibited an of the younger regiment." Where all are good, it may be in ordinary to their officers—they are all young men given to their officers—they are all young men do they may fear, the result of they may fear, the result of the young men do they may fear, the result of they are all young men do they may fear, the result of they are all young men do they may fear, the result of they are all young men all young men and they may fear, the result of they are all young men and they may fear, the result of they are all young men and they may fear, the result of they are all young men and they may fear, the result of they are all young men all young men and they may fear, the result of they are all young men and they may fear, the result of they are all young men and they may fear, the result of they may fear, the result of they may fear, the result of they fear, an e thought invidious to single out one; nevetheless,

SLAVE-CATCHING IN THE WESTERN ARMY.

ROME, O., July 8, 1862. To the Editor of The Ashtabula Sentin ENCLOSED you will find a letter dated June 12th, in Tennessee, received by me from one of John Brown's men, written since they have been under the slavereturning Brig.-Gen. Mitchell, which gives a sketch of your judgment, extracts would be of interest to the required to do so by Gen. Mitchell. And for this without disturbance of the institution; and, if this readers of The Sentinel, you are at liberty to use the same. You can use or withhold the name of the

writer, as you see proper.
By letters received since the enclosed, it appears that some fifty slaves are now in the Jayhawkers' camp, and not one sent back as yet, although slavehunters are in and about the camp almost daily. Why is it that our men must be abused and degraded by slave-catching Generals, after Congress has declared that it is no part of the business of the soldier to return slaves? Yours, etc., F. J. REEVE.

On the march to this place, we stopped and bought corn for our regiment of a rich slaveholder, and while there, Capt. Hoyt found a secession flag in the house, and we learned that which is sure to be wholly lost in any other event! How much better to thus save the money which else we sink forever in the war! How much the house, and we learned that which else we sink forever in the war! How much fact warrant any commander to deprive the country better to do it while we can, lest the war ere long slaves on the earthworks at Columbus, Island No. 10 of the services of the latter, because secessionists render us pecuniarily unable to do it! How much orders, he must have pay for his corn and be treated with civility. After we left, two families of his slaves directly, for rebel purposes? Is there could never have been, than to sink both the thing followed us and came into camp here, and the master (Simms) came and got an order from Gen. Mitchell ployment of Union soldiers in slave-catching? Do ther's throats. to take them. He got the two men and started; but not Union Generals in South Carolina, by I saw him and went and told them to come with me authority of the government, not only admit blacks decision at once to emancipate gradually. Room in and keep away from him. Simms informed me that within their line, but use them wherever and however he had an order from Gen. Mitchell to take them they can? Does it not stamp our soldiers as unfeelback, and ordered the darkies to follow him. I ex- ing brutes-in the eyes of all civilized humanity-to indergrowth beneath and create a shade even in the hibited to his excited vision a navy revolver, with force wretched fellow-beings, following their natu-James advice that with all the orders in Christendom he ral impulses to freedom, back into bondage at the luctant to go. could not take a slave from this camp, and that the point of the bayonet? Will not all our professions least interference from him would prove fatal, and of waging this terrible war in behalf of human liber-that if he succeeded in getting out of camp alive he ties be pronounced ineffable hypocrisy? Will not, shadows, and put through the manual of arms by an aid of Gen. Hunter's, temporarily its head in the Jayhawkers were aroused! At first, he got Mitchell cess of our arms? absence of Col. McKinzie, who recently returned to out in person to help him find them; but the General, Among the officers placed under arrest for want of wish that all men everywhere could be freed. He

facture, and bayonets, the which they handled as camp, of what was occurring, and he came in immepromptly and dexterously in obedience to the word of diately, and said the negroes need not to be hid, but justly rest? they might bring them to his table and let them take supper with him—that he was ready for this issue now, and that no man could take a negro from this camp, and he immediately instructed the guard to black faces indicative of an earnest desire to learn, their docility of character rendering them apt pupils. I was told by their officers, and the drill bore wit-I was told by their officers, and the drill bore witness, that their proficiency was remarkable. When the regiment was marched by flank off the paradethe regiment was marched by flank off the paradether regiment was marched by flank off the paradether regiment was marched by flank off the paradether regiment was marched by flank of the paradether regiment was marched by flank off the paradether regimen So Gen. Mitchell had an opportunity to try to enforce by Gen. Banks in the following letter: ground, until it arrived in front of headquarters and the machine," and he has not attempted to enforce the order. "The matter is." that he cannot command enough in his brigade to take a slave from the Jayhawkers' camp.
All the troops here, unless it be the 2d Illinois

L'Overture was a negro.

All these men have been slaves—slaves who have to the Jayhawkers to take the brunt of the thing: Cavalry, agree with the Jayhawkers, but they look abandoned or been abandoned by their masters. and those who do not agree with us do not want to be called upon to enter our camp to get slaves, as the "Jayhawkers" bear the name of making a success of their undertakings.

A few slaves came into camp last night, and prob-560 furnished by that charming little summering-place ably will continue to come in, and I want to see the thing tested. Simms's negroes have all got employ-Gen. Mitchell is one of the lowest of Southern dirt-

eaters; and I hear that he said, about the time he took command, that "he had got the Jayhawkers just where he wanted them, and he should keep us. Capt. Hoyt gives ample satisfaction as yet.

Correspondence of The Principia.

CAMP NEAR TUSCUMBIA, ALABAMA, June 21, 1862. While engaged in taking care of my horse, I neard an unusual noise in the rear of my tent, and on looking around, I saw a man in citizen's dress, together with two of the men belonging to our regiment, actually dragging a fourth man, who had been stripped of all his clothing, except his pants. Oh, that look of horror and despair that was depicted on that dark despair, with all its attendant horrors, had setagain behold such a scene! It was enough to draw sympathy from the hardest heart.

But this dark picture was not allowed to pass

without its gleam of light. Suddenly a Lieutenant belonging to the same company that the two soldiers

Several of the leading officers of the Kansas troops,

our armies seems to awaken everywhere in the South, consideration, and I trust you will not now think I notwithstanding the pro-slavery professions of so improperly touch what is exclusively your own, many of our Generals, managed to place themselves when, for the sake of the whole country, I ask, beyond the control of their masters. The Kansas "Can you, for your States, do better than to take men, though sympathizing strongly with the runaways, never made any special exertions, either by maxims adapted to more manageable times, and word or deed, to encourage their flight. But, on the looking only to the unprecedentedly stern facts of other hand, when some of the fugitives happened to our case, can you do better in any possible event find the way to their encampments, they did not de- You prefer that the constitutional relations of the prevalence of humane feelings over inhuman military were done, my whole duty, in this respect, under regulations, some of the officers are to be court-mar- the Constitution and my oath of office, would be tialed, and some of the regiments threatened to be performed. But it is not done, and we are trying to mustered out of the service.

suicidal policy at the present stage of national the war. It will be gone, and you will have no

GEN. BANKS AND THE "COLOR."

From The Evening Post.

WINCHESTER, June 19, 1862.
Hon. D. W. Gooch—Dear Sir: In answer to your Hon. D. W. Gooch—Dear Sir: In answer to your inquiry I have the honor to say there is no foundation of fact for the statement contained in the resolution enclosed to No person, not belonging to the army, white or Strasburg.

If any instance occurred, it was, with one exception, not

only without authority, but against orders, and has not yet some to my knowledge. Citizens, traders, refugees, and ugitives were protected in the occupancy of their own vaggons, and allowed to move with the government train over and no further. order, and no further.

The rear guard, infantry and artillery, halted in the rear

The rear guard, infantry and artillery, halted in the rear of Martinsburg from 2 o'clock till evening. When at a considerable distance on our march, we overtook a small party on foot. My attention was attracted by a little girl, about 8 years of age, who was toddling over the stones by the wayside, and 1 asked her how far she had travelled. "From Winchester," she said.

We were then about 27 miles on our march. I requested the cannoneers to give her a lift, and the gallant men who had hung upon the rear of the column for its defense the greater part of the distance, answered with alequity.

them there." But I have faith that he has taken too big a contract if he intends to make slave-hunters of us. Capt. Hovt gives ample satisfaction as yet.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, N. P. BANKS, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

It is a pity that the resolution did not ask, also, whether horses and waggons belonging to blacks were seized and used for the transport of government troops. Such, we are assured by an eye-witness, was the fact. At Winchester, where a number of the colored people own houses, lands and teams, a black man was in the act of loading up his family and a man's face! It was as though all hope had fled, and man was in the act of loading up his family and a few household goods in his own waggon, when a thed down upon him. God grant that I may never Quartermaster came along and seized it for the use and without complaint. We can answer for one escape by a government

waggon which did not happen to fall under the eye of Gen. Banks. It was that of a black teamster to and was now taking him away."

"But how do I know that he belongs to you?" in"I will swear to it," said the man-stealer.

"Yes, and so would almost any traitor, when he could make a thousand dollars by it," said the Lieutenant. He then ordered his men to let go their tenant. He then ordered his men to let go their tenant. He then ordered his men to let go their tenant. The then ordered his men to let go their tenant. He then ordered his men to let go their tenant. He then ordered his men to let go their tenant. He then ordered his men to let go their tenant. He then ordered his men to let go their tenant. He then ordered his men to let go their tenant. He then ordered his men to let go their tenant. He then ordered his men to let go their tenant. He then ordered his men to let go their tenant. He then ordered his men to let go their tenant. He then ordered his men to let go their tenant. He then ordered his men to let go their tenant. He then ordered his men to let go their tenant. He then ordered his men to let go their tenant. He then ordered his men to let go their tenant tenant tenant and was now taking him away."

Ingular the example of many a white teamster, cutting the example of miny a white teamster, cutting the tenant in the near the wind like another John Gilpin, he hid in the near the wind like another John Gilpin, he hid in the near the wind like another John Gilpin, he hid in the near the wind like another John Gilpin, he hid in the near the wind like another John Gilpin, he hid in the near the wind like another John Gilpin, he hid in the near the wind like another John Gilpin, he hid in the near the wind like another John Gilpin, he hid in the near the wind like another John Gilpin, he hid in the near the wind like another John Gilpin, he hid in the earnestness which marked its delivery, and the carrier than the w could make a thousand dollars by it, said the Lien-tenant. He then ordered his men to let go their hold of the man, as no person in the service had a right to aid in the capture of fugitive slaves. But as they had received the promise of five dollars each, if the fiend succeeded in getting his victim, they still and had not received a cent of wages. We venture held on to him with a firm grasp. But as time was to say that there is more of a man under his black which all former national troubles have been but as

Estimate the way out of bordinge into libery. He blasses, where the way of the local and of the way of the local and the local and

cannot justifiably waive to make this appeal to you. I intend no reproach or complaint when I assure resolution in the gradual emancipation message of ended. And the plan therein proposed is yet one of the most potent and swift means of ending it. Let the States which are in rebellion see definitely and certainly that in no event will the States you repre sent ever join their proposed Confederacy, and they cannot much longer maintain the contest. But you

Now, knowing that, in the cases at the bottom of cannot be avoided. If the war continues long, as it this trouble, only masters actively disloyal now, or at least up to the appearance of the Union troops, are concerned, I ask, what shall be thought of this friction and abrasion—by the mere incidents of affairs? The government cries for more men. Its thing valuable in lieu of it. Much of its value is Generals, for the sake of gratifying their own progone already. How much better for you and for slavery proclivities and those of rebel sympathizers, your people to take the step which at once shortens attempt to get tried officers and seasoned soldiers out the war, and secures substantial compensation for and Fort Donelson; but according to Gen. Mitchell's lose those of the former, which was made, and will better for you, as seller, and the nation, as buyer,

> I do not speak of emancipation at once, but of a South America for colonization can be obtained cheaply and in abundance, and when numbers shall be large enough to be company and encouragement for one another, the freed people will not be so re

I am pressed with a difficulty not yet mentionedone which threatens division among those who, united, are none too strong. An instance of it is would be in luck. I hid the negroes, and circulated if there is any just Providence, such pandering to the known to you. Gen. Hunter is an honest man. He none the less for his agreeing with me in the general Among the officers placed under arrest for want of good and loss to conquer or be conquered. I his native State of Illinois in charge of Maj. Wright, seeing the state of excitement which prevailed in the proclaimed all men free within certain States, and I his native State of Illinois in charge of Maj. Wright, seeing the state of excitement which prevailed in the proclaimed all men free within certain States, and I his native State of Illinois in charge of Maj. Wright, seeing the state of excitement which prevailed in the proclaimed all men free within certain States, and I his native State of Illinois in charge of Maj. Wright, seeing the state of excitement which prevailed in the proclaimed all men free within certain States, and I his native State of Illinois in charge of Maj. Wright, seeing the state of excitement which prevailed in the proclaimed all men free within certain States, and I his native State of Illinois in charge of Maj. Wright, seeing the state of excitement which prevailed in the proclaimed all men free within certain States, and I his native State of Illinois in charge of Maj. Wright, seeing the state of excitement, who had lost some of their chattels, and I his native State of Illinois in charge of Maj. Wright, seeing the state of excitement which prevailed in the proclaimed all men free within certain States, and I have over the seeing the state of excitement which prevailed in the proclaimed all men free within certain States, and I have over the seeing the state of excitement, when the seeing the state of excitement, which proclaimed all men free within certain States, and I have over the seeing the state of Illinois in charge of Maj. Wright, and I have over the seeing the state of Illinois in charge of Maj. Wright, and I have over the seeing the state of Illinois in charge of Maj. Wright, and I have over the seeing the state of Illinois in charge of Maj. Wright, and I have over the seeing the state of Illinois in charge of Maj. Wright, and I have over the seeing the state of Illinois in slaves be turned out of camp. Meanwhile, a man here, order a court-martial from among the minions the country cannot afford to lose. And this is not the ing felt hats, and armed with rifles of Belgian manufacture, and bayonets, the which they handled as camp, of what was occurring, and he came in immendant the disgrace ultimately and me and is increasing. By conceding what I now ask missed. Where will the disgrace ultimately and me and is increasing. you can relieve me, and, much more, can relieve the country in this important point.

Upon these considerations I have again begged your attention to the Message of March last. Before leaving the Capitol, consider and discuss it among The resolution of Congress inquiring whether yourselves. You are patriots and statesmen, and as such I pray you consider this proposition; and at the least commend it to the consideration of your States and people. As you would perpetuate popular government for the best people in the world, I beseech that you do in no wise omit this. Our common country is in great peril, demanding the loftiest views and boldest action to bring a speedy relief. Once relieved, its form of government is saved to the world, its beloved history and cherished memories are vindicated, and its happy future fully assured and rendered inconceivably grand. To you, more than to

> At the conclusion of these remarks some conversa At the conclusion of these remarks some conversation was had between the President and several members of the delegations from the Border States, in which it was represented that these States could not be expected to move in so great a matter as that brought to their notice in the foregoing address while as yet the Congress had taken no step beyond the passage of a resolution, expressive rather of a sentiment than presenting a substantial and reliable back of action.

oasis of action.

The President acknowledged the force of this view, and

The President acknowledged the force of this view, and admitted that the Border States were entitled to expect a substantial pledge of pecuniary aid as the condition of taking into consideration a proposition so important in its relations to their social system.

It was further represented, in the Conference, that the people of the Border States were interested in knowing the great importance which the President attached to the policy in question, while it was equally due to the country, to the President, and to themselves, that the Representatives of the Border Slaveholding States should publicly announce the motives under which they were called to act, and the considerations of public policy urged upon them and their constituents by the President.

With a view to such a statement of their position, the

The following paper was yesterday sent to the President, signed by the majority of the Representatives from the Border Slaveholding States: Washington, July 14, 1862.

TO THE PRESIDENT: The undersigned, Representawhom was entrusted a waggon load of stores, with tives of Kentucky, Virginia, Missouri, and Maryland, meant, and was told that "the d—d nigger had run away from the man, and that he had come after him, and was now taking him away."

But how do I know that he belongs to you?" inquired the Lieutenant.

precious, for the thing must be done in a hurry, in order to make as little excitement in the camp as possible, the Lieutenant did not wait long for the men to obey his orders. So, seizing one of them by the throat, he soon made him let go his hold, and the other concluded that it was best for him to quit he

nended by your message of the 6th of March last, the greater portion of us did not, and we will briefly state the prominent reasons which influenced

In the first place, it proposed a radical change of our social system, and was hurried through both Houses with undue haste, without reasonable time for consideration and debate, and with no time at all for consultation with our constituents, whose interests t deeply involved. It seemed like an interference by t deeply in the telebrate the state of the telebrate this government with a question which peculiarly and exclusively belonged to our respective States, on which they had not sought advice or solicited aid. Many of us doubted the constitutional power of this government to make appropriations of money for the object designated, and all of us thought our finances were in no condition to bear the immense outlay which its adop-tion and faithful execution would impose upon the National Treasury. If we pause but a moment to think of the debt its acceptance would have entailed, we are appalled by its magnitude. The proposition was addressed to all the States, and embraced the was addressed to all the States, and embraced the whole number of slaves. According to the census of 1860, there were then very nearly four million slaves in the country; from natural increase they exceed that number now. At even the low average of \$300, the price fixed by the Emancipation Act for the slaves this District, and greatly below their real worth, their value runs up to the enormous sum of \$1,200,000,000; and if to that we add the cost of deportation and colonization, at \$100 each, which is but a fraction more than is actually paid by the Maryland Colonization Society, we have \$400,000,000 more! We were not willing to impose a tax on our people sufficient to pay the interest on that sum, in addition to the vast and daily increasing debt already fixed upon them by the exigencies of the war; and, if we had been willing, the country could not bear it. Stated in this form the proposition is nothing less than the deportation from the country of \$1,600,000,000 worth of producing labor, and the substitution in its place of an interest-bearing debt of the same amount! But, if we are told that it was expected that only

the States we represent would accept the proposition, we respectfully submit that even then it involves a sum too great for the financial ability of this government at this time. According to the census of 1860-

Kentucky	nad	 225,490
Maryland		87.188
Virginia		 490,337
Delaware.		 1,798
Missouri		 114,965
Tennessee.		 275,784

At the same rate of valuation these would Add for deportation and colonization \$100 each 119,244,533

And we have the enormous sum of.....\$478,038,133 We did not feel that we should be justified in voting for a measure which, if carried out, would add this vast amount to our public debt at a moment when the Treasury was reeling under the enormous expenditure

Again, it seemed to us that this resolution was but the annunciation of a sentiment which could not or was not likely to be reduced to an actual tangible proposition. No movement was then made to provide and appropriate the funds required to carry it into effect; and we were not encouraged to believe that funds would be provided. And our belief has been fully justified by subsequent events. Not to mention other cir-cumstances, it is quite sufficient for our purpose to bring to your notice the fact, that, while this resolution was under consideration in the Senate, our colleague the Senator from Kentucky, moved an amendment appropriating \$500,000 to the object therein designated and it was voted down with great unanimity. What confidence, then, could we reasonably feel that if we committed ourselves to the policy it proposed, our constituents would reap the fruits of the promise held out;

and on what ground could we, as fair men, approach them and challenge their support? The right to hold slaves is a right appertaining to all the States of this Union. They have the right to cherish or abolish the institution, as their tastes or their interests may prompt, and no one is authorized to question the right, or limit its enjoyment. And no one has more clearly affirmed that right than you have. Your inaugural address does you great honor in this respect, and inspired the country with confidence in your fairness and respect for the law. Our States are in the enjoyment of that right. We do not feel called on to defend the institution, or to affirm it is one which ought to be cherished; perhaps, if we were to make the attempt, we might find that we differ even among It is enough for our purpose to know that it is a right; and, so knowing, we did not see why we should now be expected to yield it. We had contributed our full share to relieve the country at this terrible crisis; we had done as much as had been required of others, in like circumstances; and we did not see why sacrifices should be expected of us from which others, no more loyal, were exempt. Nor could we see what good the nation would derive from it.

Such a sacrifice submitted to by us would not have

strengthened the arm of this government or weakened that of the enemy. It was not necessary as a pledge of our loyalty, for that had been manifested beyond a reasonable doubt, in every form, and at every place possible. There was not the remotest probability that the States we represent would join in the rebellion, nor is there now, or of their electing to go with the Southern section in the event of a recognition of the independence of any part of the disaffected region. Our States are fixed unalterably in their resolution to adhere to and support the Union. They see no safety for themselves and no hope for constitutional liberty but by its preservation. They will under no circumstances consent to its dissolution; and we do them no more than justice when we assure you that, while the war is conducted to prevent that deplorable catastrophe, they will sustain it as long as they can muster a man or command a dollar. Nor will they ever consent, in any event, to unite with the Southern Confederacy. The bitter fruits of the peculiar doctrines of region will forever prevent them from placing their security and happiness in the custody of an ass ciation which has incorporated in its organic law the

seeds of its own destruction.
We cannot admit, Mr. President, that, if we had voted for the resolution in the Emancipation Message of March last, the war would now be substantially We are unable to see how our action in this particular has given, or could give, encouragement to the rebellion. The resolution has passed; and, if there be virtue in it, it will be quite as efficacious as if we had voted for it. We have no power to bind our States in this respect by our votes here; and, whether we had voted the one way or the other, they are in the same condition of freedom to accept or reject its provisions. No, sir; the war has not been prolonged or hindered by our action on this or any other measure. We must look for other causes for that lamented fact. We think there is not much difficulty, not much uncertainty, in pointing out others far more probable and

potent in their agencies to that end.

The rebellion derives its strength from the union of all classes in the insurgent States; and while that union lasts the war will never end until they are utterly exhausted. We know that at the inception of these troubles Southern society was divided, and that a large portion, perhaps a majority, were opposed to secession. Now the great mass of Southern people are united. To discover why they are so we must glance at Southern society, and notice the classes into which it has been divided, and which still distinguish it. They are in arms, but not for the same objects; they are moved to a common end, but by different and even inconsistent reasons. The leaders, which comprehends what was previously known as the State Rights party, what was previously known as the State Rights party, and is much the lesser class, seek to break down national independence and set up State domination. With them it is a war against nationality. The other class is fighting, as it supposes, to maintain and preserve its rights of property and domestic safety, which it has been made to believe are assailed by this government. This latter class are not disquired as a second of the same a this been made to believe are assured by this government. This latter class are not disunionists per se; they are so only because they have been made to believe that this Administration is inimical to their rights, and is making war on their domestic institu-As long as these two classes act together they will never assent to a peace.

The policy, then, to be pursued is obvious. The former class will never be reconciled, but the latter may be. Remove their apprehensions; satisfy them that no harm is intended to them and their institutions that this government is not making war on their rights of property, but is simply defending its legitimate authority, and they will gladly return to their allegiance as soon as the pressure of military dominion imposed by the Confederate authority is removed from

Twelve months ago both Houses of Congress, adopting the spirit of your Message, then but recently sent in, declared with singular unanimity the objects of the war, and the country instantly bounded to your side to assist you in carrying it on. If the spirit of that resolulion had been adhered to we are confident that we should before now have seen the end of this deplorable

should before now have seen the end of this deplorable conflict. But what have we seen?

In both Houses of Congress we have heard doctrines subversive of the principles of the Constitution, and seen measure after measure founded in substance on those doctrines proposed and carried through which can have no other effect than to distract and divide loyal men, and exasperate and drive still further from us and their duty the people of the rebellious States. Military officers, following these bad examples, have stepped beyond the just limits of their authority in the same direction, until in several instances you have felt stepped depond the just limits of their authority in the same direction, until in several instances you have felt the necessity of interfering to arrest them. And even the passage of the resolution to which you refer has been ostentatiously proclaimed as the triumph of a principle which the people of the Southern States regard as ruinous to them. The effect of these measures was found in any now be seen in the indurated state of foretold, and may now be seen in the indurated state of

To these causes, Mr. President, and not to our sion to vote for the resolution recommended by you we solemnly believe we are to attribute the terrib earnestness of those in arms against the government and the continuance of the war. Nor do we (permit us to say, Mr. President, with all respect to you) agre-that the institution of slavery is "the lever of the power," but we are of the opinion that "the lever of their power" is the apprehension that the powers of a common government, created for common and equal otection to the interests of all, will be wield ainst the institutions of the Southern States.

There is one other idea in your address we feel called on to notice. After stating the fact of your repudiation of Gen. Hunter's proclamation, you add:

"Yet, in repudiating it, I gave dissatisfaction, if not offense, to many whose support the country cannot afford to lose. And this is not the end of it. The pressure in this lirection is still upon me and is increasing. By conceding what I now ask, you can relieve me, and, much more, can elieve the country in this important point."

We have anxiously looked into this passage to discover its true import, but we are yet in painful uncertainty. How can we, by conceding what you now ask, relieve you and the country from the increasing pressure to which you refer? We will not allow ourselves sure to which you reter! We will not allow ourselves to think that the proposition is, that we consent to give up slavery, to the end that the Hunter proclamation may be let loose on the Southern people, for it is too well known that we would not be parties to any such well known that we would not be paraes to any such measure, and we have too much respect for you to imagine you would propose it. Can it mean that by sacrificing our interest in slavery we appease the spirit that controls that pressure, cause it to be withdrawn, and rid the country of the pestilent agitation of the slavery question? We are forbidden so to think, for that spirit would not be satisfied with the liberation of the slavery question? 700,000 slaves, and cease its agitation, while 3,000,000 remain in bondage. Can it mean that by abandoning slavery in our States, we are removing the pressure from you and the country, by preparing for a separation on the line of the Cotton States?

We are forbidden so to think, because it is known

that we are, and we believe that you are, unalterably opposed to any division at all. We would prefer to think that you desire this concession as a pledge of our support, and thus enable you to withstand a pressure which weighs heavily on you and the country. Mr. President, no such sacrifice is necessary to secure our upport. Confine yourself to your constitutional author ity; confine your subordinates within the same limits conduct this war solely for the purpose of restoring the Constitution to its legitimate authority; concede to each State and its loyal citizens their just rights, and we are wedded to you by indissoluble ties. Do this, Mr. President, and you touch the American heart and Mr. President, and you touch the American heart and invigorate it with new hope. You will, as we solemnly believe, in due time restore peace to your country, lift it from despondency to a future of glory; and preserve to your countrymen, their posterity, and man, the inestimable treasure of a constitutional government.

Mr. President, we have stated with frankness and

candor the reasons on which we forbore to vote for the resolution you have mentioned; but you have again presented this proposition, and appealed to us, with an earnestness and eloquence which have not failed to impress us, to "consider it, and at the least to ommend it to the consideration of our States and peo-Thus appealed to by the Chief Magistrate of our beloved country, in the hour of its greatest peril, we cannot wholly decline. We are willing to trust every nestion relating to their interest and happiness to the onsideration and ultimate judgment of our own people While differing from you as to the necessity of emanci pating the slaves of our States as a means of putting own the rebellion, and while protesting against th propriety of any extra territorial interference to induce the people of our States to adopt any particular line of policy on a subject which peculiarly and exclusively belongs to them, yet when you and our brethren of the loyal States sincerely believe that the retention of slavery by us is an obstacle to peace and national harmony, and are willing to contribute pecuniary aid to compensate our States and people for the inconveniences produced by such a change of system, we are not unwilling that our people shall consider the propriety of

putting it aside. But we have already said that we regarded this esolution as the utterance of a sentiment, and we ad no confidence that it would assume the shape of tangible and practical proposition, which would yield the fruits of the sacrifice it required. Our people are influenced by the same want of confidence, and will not consider the proposition it its present impalp able form. The interest they are asked to give up is to them of immense importance, and they ought no to be expected even to entertain the proposal until they are assured that when they accept it their just expectations will not be frustrated. We regard your plan as a proposition from the Nation to the States to exercise an admitted constitutional right in a particular manner and yield up a valuable interest. Be-fore they ought to consider the proposition, it should be presented in such a tangible, practical, efficient shape as to command their confidence that its fruits are contingent only upon their acceptance. We cannot trust anything to the contingencies of future legislation. If Congress, by proper and necessary legislation, shall provide sufficient funds and place them at your disposal, to be applied by you to the payment of any of our States or the citizens thereof who shall adopt the abolishment of slavery, either gradual or immediate,

lemanded by their interest, their honor and their duty to the whole country. We have the honor to be, with great respect, C. A. Wickliffer, Chairman, Charles B. Calvert, Garrett Davis, C. L. L. Leary, R. WILSON, EDWIN H. WEBSTER, I I Cherennes R. MALLORY. AARON HARDING JOHN S. CARLILE. J. W. CRISFIELD, JAMES S. ROLLINS S. JACKSON, J. W. MENZIES, H. GRIDER, JOHN S. PHELPS, THOMAS L. PRICE, G. W. DUNLAP, WM. A. HALL.

as they may determine, and the expense of deportation

and colonization of the liberated slaves, then will our

States and people take this proposition into careful

## REPLY OF THE MINORITY.

WASHINGTON, July 15, 1862. Mr. President: The undersigned, Members of Congress from the Border States, in response to your address of Saturday last, beg leave to say that they attended a meeting on the same day the address was delivered for the purpose of considering the The meeting appointed a committee to report a response to your address. That report was made on yesterday, and the action of the majority indicated clearly that the response reported, or one in substance the same, would be adopted and presented to you.

Inasmuch as we cannot, consistently with our own nse of duty to the country, under the existing perils which surround us, concur in that response, we feel it to be due to you and to ourselves to make to you a

brief and candid answer over our own signatures. We believe that the whole power of the government, upheld and sustained by all the influences and neans of all loyal men in all sections, and of all parties, is essentially necessary to put down the rebellion and preserve the Union and the Constitution. We understand your appeal to us to have been made for the purpose of securing this result. A very large portion of the people in the Northern States believe that slavery is the "lever power of the rebellion." It matters not whether this belief be well-founded or not. The belief does exist, and we have to deal with things as they are, and not as we would have them be. In consequence of the existence of this belief we un-In consequence of the existence of this belief we understand that an immense pressure is brought to bear for the purpose of striking down this institution through the exercise of military authority. The government cannot maintain this great struggle if the support and influence of the men who entertain these opinions be withdrawn. Neither can the government hope for early success if the support of that elemen

called "conservative" be withdrawn. Such being the condition of things, the President appeals to the Border State men to step forward and prove their patriotism by making the first sacrifice. No doubt, like appeals have been made to extrem men in the North, to meet us half way, in order that in one grand effort to save the Union and the Con-

Believing that such were the motives that prompted your address and such the results to which it looked, we cannot reconcile it to our sense of duty, in this trying hour, to respond in a spirit of fault-finding or queru-lousness over the things that are past. We are not disposed to seek for the cause of present misfortunes in the errors and wrongs of others who now propose to unite with us in a common purpose. But, on the other hand, we meet your address in the spirit in which it was made, and as loyal Americans, declare to you and to the world that there is no sacrifice that we are not ready to make to save the government and institutions

of our fathers. That we, few of us though there may be, will permit no men from the North or from the South, to go further than we in the accomplishment of the great work before us. That, in order to carry out these work before us. That, in order to carry out these views, we will, so far as may be in our power, ask the people of the Border States, calmly, deliberately and fairly to consider your recommendations. We are the more emboldened to assume this position from the fact, now become history, that the leaders of the South. fact, now become history, that the leaders of the South- himself will destroy. When the plans of the govern- folly, if they desire the help of God Almighty in this ern rebellion have offered to abolish slavery among them as a condition to foreign intervention in favor of their independence as a nation.

If they can give up slavery to destroy the Union, we

can surely ask our people to consider the question of emancipation to save the Union.

With great respect, your obedient servants. WILLIAM. G. BROWN, JACOB B. BLAIR, JOHN W. NOELL, SAM. S. CASEY, GEORGE P. FISHER.

essee, and whose "constituents are not yet disenneither of the above letters, but addressed the President in his own name, in the same spirit that characterizes the letter of the minority. He says he is heartily in favor of the President's Emancipation scheme, and failed to vote for it only because he was

PLAYING AT WAR.—The Nashville Union, speak-

WITHOUT CONCEALMENT-WITHOUT COMPROMISE. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1862.

CORRESPONDENTS will greatly oblige us by a careful

Letters enclosing matter for publication, or relating in any way to the editorial conduct of the paper, should be addressed, "Editor of the Anti-Slavery Standard, No. 48 Beekman Street, New York." Letters enclosing subscriptions, or relating in any way to the business of the office, should be addressed, "Publisher OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD, NO. 48 BEEKMAN STREET,

SUBSCRIBERS to whom bills for arrears due this paper and to the cause by promptly remitting what they owe. Beekman st., New York."

### CELEBRATION OF THE FIRST OF AUGUST, it has?

THE Anniversary of British West India Emancipation setts Anti-Slavery Society.

No event in history is more deserving of special commemoration than this-transforming, as it did, nearly a million of chattel slaves into free British subjects, by act of Parliament, in obedience to a regenerated public sentiment, through long years of Anti-Slavery agitation-and demonstrating, as it has done, the safety largest scale, even under the the most adverse circumstances-to the confusion and ignominious exposure of all the prophesiers of evil consequences, and to the triumphant vindication of the atrociously calumniated negro race.

doubt not make their arrangements to be present, as far as practicable, in order to make the occasion instrumental to the furtherance of the sacred cause of human rights, without regard to the accidental distinctions arising from complexion or race.

Among the speakers looked for and confidently expected on the occasion are the following:

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, H. C. Foss, and others.

The Old Colony Railroad Company will convey passen gers, on that day, to and from the Abington Grove, tary, or the President behind him, courage enough to at the following rates, being the same as in former

Boston, Savin Hill, Dorchester, Neponset, Quincy, and Braintree-to the Grove and back-for adults, 50 cents children, 25 cents.

Plymouth and all way stations not already mentioned to the Grove and back, half the usual rates.

Excursion tickets good on other trains. WM. LLOYD GARRISON. Committee SAMUEL MAY, JR., ELBRIDGE SPRAGUE, Arrangements. BRIGGS ARNOLD. SAMUEL DYER,

THE PERIL OF THE HOUR.

THE Republic is now in its worst peril since the outbreak of the War. To disguise it is not only use less, but criminal. A month ago, public feeling was universal anxiety prevails. The shadow of a great defeat rests upon the face of affairs.

By common consent, Richmond was to have been onsideration, for such decision as in their judgment is taken. Nobody spoke of a reverse; few thought of brate the victory, on the Fourth of July. Though ens hang out the notice on her weather-stained walls; obey the voice of the free North by striking quick their fastenings as the foundations of their government there had been a brisk sword-play of criticism over let all these camps and strongholds be made recruiting and hard at the cause of the rebellion. He will at be removed. But they might just as well have declared McClellan's plan of operation s, yet nobody seemed to stationsdoubt that, either by a good plan or a bad one, he would capture Richmond. But we had, instead, filled without a draft; and history will witness an seven brilliant disasters in the Peninsula, which, like act of poetic justice in watching how grandly the the electric links round a Leyden jar, gave the public mind a staggering shock. Nor has it yet recovered. The sense of defeat, though less exciting to-day, is friend of the poor. But we have learned a lesson as more oppressive than on the Fourth of July. The magnitude of the disaster is more clearly seen, and the delay which it brings upon the war more severely felt. A new Napier will write the history of a new Peninsular war, whose only result has been to show how Richmond might have been taken, but was not, and perhaps is not to be.

The lexicons will hereafter note a new definition of a blunder: it means strategy.

as this nation gave to Gen. McClellan. Did we not bled," in which it is assumed that the war is "one of see regiment after regiment crowding to Washington, God's sore judgments " for our national sins, and that till the holiday parades were grander than the spectacles of Paris or Prussia? Did not the long lines of and reform. Very sound doctrine, certainly; but, tents stretch for miles up and down the Potomac, gleaming like snow in the sun? It was an army so well-equipped that no critic could pick a flaw; its supplies were so lavish, that, for a while, military life took on the novelty of partial luxury; its discipline lose battles, but this would be invincible. Yet, notwithstanding all our rose-colored hopes, the Grand of the war.

campaign. It matters little whether the individual blame belongs to the White House on Pamunkey the whole moral, political, pecuniary and physical force of the nation may be firmly and earnestly united going, and God stopped it on the way. Commissioned of Divine Providence to carry forward the cause of it did not strike for a victory such as God counted worthy. Had it changed its moral instead of its military base of operations, it would not have been abandoned of the God of Battles. Had it entrenched itself in Eternal Justice, it could never have been

But the blow against Richmond was too carefully aimed: it was meant to destroy the Rebellion and to save Slavery. But with God, the greater rebellion of ment and the plans of God are at variance, He war. and the President and his Generals should learn it-[Horace Maynard, Representative from Eastern Teu- that no strategy, either political or military, can circumvent Eternal Justice.

The plainest sign of the times, therefore, is, that the War Department, with all its armies, cannot save both the Republic and Slavery. The better portion of the people have seen this for some time past; honest, or we shall perish." but the government is still almost blind. If the In spite of the artfully-woven drapery of cant in a year ago, we might to-day have been ringing the bells of peace. Has the hour to strike been

of July was another. All these were golden oppor- atrocious features of the slave system? No, "the sum Because Kentucky bound a bandage upon his eyes, mind of The Observer, calls for no repentance, exposes To the Bases and kept him blind. Instead of the simple plan of the nation to no judgments at the hand of God! See victory through justice, we had only a Major-General's promise—"short, sharp, and desperate"—made and his ingression throughout the civilized world! No, it is Sunday, 13th inst. The impression victory through justice, we had only a Major-General's promise—" short, sharp, and desperate"—made to our ear, and broken to our hope. The government has conducted the war on a theory of peace.

The great crime which makes the country a byeword the great crime which makes the crime which makes the crime which makes the great crime which makes t Our military have resembled our Presidential campaigns. The real contest of the army has not been words, but such evidently is its meaning. "We of the words, but such evidently is its meaning." We of the words, but such evidently is its meaning. paigns. The real contest of the army has not been words, but such evidently is its meaning. We of the of arms against the enemy, but of opposing ideas North were not innocent in the causes that led to the North were not innocent in the No of arms against the enemy, but of opposing ideas North were not innocent in the causes that it is our town, which I regard as no small works to The war"! Of course not, we tolerated anti-slavery agitation our town, where not a single conv. I also shall be a single conv. mont and McClellan, representing two different ideas, tion, to the great annoyance of the pious woman-whipare the real antagonists? And does not everybody pers and cradle-plunderers of the South; we resisted know that if Fremont had suffered McClellan's the spread of slavery; too many of us revolted at the defeat, the present strategy-praisers would have Fugitive Slave law; and when the South complained defeat, the present strategy-praisers would have Fugitive Slave law; and when the South compranted privilege to read these words of truth and threatened, we refused to compromise, and thereby buke to a guilty people, in this hope of two ideas presented themselves to the government, gaye her at least an excuse for rebelling against the when two different policies of war were offered, the government. For all this we must repent, if we would peril. government threw away the right one with Fremont, least too many of us, are not prosecuting the war "for ury must come the means necessary to keep The Stan- and kept the wrong one with McClellan. As a conthe defence of the Constitution as it is and the Union as DARD alive, is in need of every dollar due from sub- sequence, if the government had sought to carry on it was"; in other words, we are not supremely anxious scribers. Direct, "Publisher Anti-Slavery Standard, 48 the war for the sake of weakening the enemy as to renew "the covenant with death and the agreement little as possible, and hurting ourselves as much as with hell," to restore the South again to the constitupossible, how could it have succeeded better than tional privileges forfeited by rebellion, to catch and

Yes. But why speak of it? Who will give heed? war with any other design "than to bind the North the North of its own complicity in the great crime which our war is the righteons retribute. will be celebrated in the usual manner at ISLAND GROVE, We fear not the President, who, of all others, ABINGTON, on FRIDAY, August 1st, in Mass MEETING, should be most eager to know. The only remaining under the direction of the Managers of the Massachu- method is one which Kentucky disapproves, and therefore the President disallows. Kentucky now rules Mr. Lincoln as South Carolina lately ruled Mr.

It has been noticed that a nurse who tends a sick child oftentimes will sleep through all the clang of a judgments! In even proposing such a thing "we have city fire-bell, yet if the child murmurs, will wake sinned "and "gone too far astray," and we must "reand beneficence of immediate emancipation on the instantly. So, while half the North is sounding an pent and do our first works," before we can reasonably alarm in the President's ears, he sleeps; nor wakes hope that he will appear for us and restore us to union but at the whimper of Kentucky.

There are two great reasons why the present policy cannot crown the war with a victorious peace: first, because we need the great Third Army-the unenlist-The friends of liberty, who desire to witness a still ed Four Millions; and second, because we need to win nobler jubilee in our own slavery-cursed land, will, we God more heartily to our side. God is for the slave

first, and McClellan afterwards. We need the slave to come to us quickly, that God's sure blessing may follow. How shall he be induced to come? A Member of Congress lately said to the House: "Fifteen thousand white men killed on the Peninsula! Would it not have been better that black men had been there instead?" This is too uninviting a way to ask developments of the last month would break the spell But the North is not calling for the abolition WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, H. C. there instead:

Weight, Wm. Wells Brown, John S. Rock, Andrew T. for volunteers—even with black skins. The War by which the men of the Border States, in alliance with slavery even as a matter of self-preservation, Department has just issued a bulletin to employ negroes as military laborers. Why has not the Secre- long kept the President subservient to their will in the say soldiers? Is it possible that the government is wholly unable to emancipate himself, and that by his vinity of our nation's worship. Missionaries for does not know the one way, and the only way, to enlist the negroes? Must it be told that in talking to the ignorant and lowly it must use plainness of speech? Confiscation is a word hard for a slave to understand. It has an uncertain sound. The way of freedom must be made so plain that a wayfaring man, though the true friends of the country, who feel that it is a fool and a contraband, cannot err therein. Congress having failed to pass a simple edict of Emancipation, it is now the President's duty to write the word with his own hand. This is the only way to enlist the blacks. But this will enlist them in flocks and multitudes-in regiments and armies. It will be the speediest way of answering the President's requisi- for that modification, would have been hurled thereat as lash. Will they not do it? Is there anything they will tion for 300,000 more men. Of course, it involves the a veto! The act, if not an insult to Congress, was an not do? And we may yet find it true in the most literal disagreeable supposition that negroes are men. But, conceding this point to the emergency of the hour, let in good cheer, from expectation of victory. To-day, Gen. Butler send the news to the plantations of Louisiana, Alabama, and Mississippi; let Gen. Buell send -and the President's requisition will be speedily

> negroes will whip their masters. The Tuscans have a proverb, that summer is the true as a proverb, that summer is the enemy of the army. Does not common sense dictate that the government wants an army of black men in the South in the summer heats? In the name of God, then, let us have Freedom-Victory-Peace!

## TREASON UNDER THE MASK OF PIETY.

Consider! The sun never shone upon such an army an editorial article, under the heading, "Not yet Humbefore we put The Observer in the catalogue of prophets, we must look a little further, to discover if we can what are the acts which it regards as national sins. calling for repentance and reformation. These are its

"We have been in a condition to observe the prowas so thorough that men said, other armies might gress of moral sentiment since the war begun, and we lose battles but this would be invincible. Yet not have watched it with close attention and anxiety. Convinced from the outset that unless God be with it is in vain to take up the sword, and believing that Army of the Potomac has suffered the greatest defeat we of the North were not innocent in the causes that led to of the war, and therefore ought to have been humbled long The question arises, Why?

There is a plain answer. Nor does the answer concern itself chiefly with the blunders of a military campaign. It matters little whether the individual

"Among the people, we have not seen the dawn of a day of right feeling. We, as a nation, are now as unwilling to confess and forsake our sins, to acknowdge our dependence on God, and humble ourselves before him, as we ever were. Instead of learning righteousness by the judgments that have overtaken us, there is just as much rapacity and fraud, just as little patriotic self-sacrifice, and as much greed and selfishof Divine Providence to carry forward the cause of Freedom, it was disobedient to the heavenly vision, and was smitten on the high road. The grand army was and jealousies, and plots, in the army, and among those defeated, not because it was not reënforced, not because it changed its base of operations, but because

defence of the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was. With any other design in view, the war is a horrid crime against God and the human race. If our rulers States, I hazard the opinion of the constitution as it is and the Union as it is and t

crumbles a Grand Army as if it were clay, and breaks a Major-General in pieces like a potter's vessel. He heart. By all the innocent blood that has been poured heart. By all the innocent blood that has been poured heart. has brought two enemies face to face, not for the chief purpose of giving victory to either, but for working out the freedom of an oppressed race, despised of sands of blighted homes and smitten hearts, orphans, both. The solemn lesson of our late disasters is— widows and childless parents, who have given their best beloved to die for the Union as it was, by every part of this great land, and by every oath that binds us to God and our country, let us be led and constraine to humble ourselves before Heaven, and, as a people repent and return. We have sinned. We have gon far astray. And just so surely as there is a jes God who governs nations, we shall not prosper if we of Secession, by the Commissioners from South Caro-

common sense of the free masses of the North could which The Observer would hide its true meaning from have shaped the war-policy of the Administration unreflecting readers, its sympathy with slavery and or sense to understand. What it says of the "rapacity the number are likenesses of Alexander Stephens and ners. You remember a certain wanting? So far back as the insult to Sumter, the ance," etc., has a basis of truth; but none of these,

T. Evans, General Agent, 532 Broadway. and fraud" of public men, of "profaneness, intemper- Wm. H. Seward. New York: G. P. Putnam—Charles swelling indignation of all loyal hearts offered a evidently, is the great sin which, in its pious estimation wave on which the government might triumphantly has chiefly offended God, and for which the nation have launched Emancipation. The proclamation of ought to humble itself before him. What, then, is that Fremont was another opportunity. The memorable sin? Is it the making merchandise of human flesh, the LABORING MEN.—Shall we fight to have all wedge of Gen. Hunter was another. The last Fourth riage among four million of people, or any or all of the fraitors?

tunities! Why could not the President see them? of all villanies" awakens no throb of indignation in the and kept him blind. Instead of the simple plan of the nation to no judgments at the national sins how carefully it excludes from its list of national sins how carefully it excludes from its list of national sins interested audience at Lyceum Hall and decrease the country a byeword

hope to escape the judgments of God! Then we, at return her runaway slaves, and permit her to rule over Is there no remaining method to rejoint the times? us in time to come as in time past. "To prosecute the once more to the pestilent carcass of slavery, and give renewed vitality to those provisions of the Constitution which make us the watch dogs of the plantation, and where shall I look for justice any more in the Non in the South? above all to use the opportunity which the war affords to strike off the fetters of the slaves, "is a horrid crime against God and the human race." To obey God's ommand, by "breaking every yoke and letting the oppressed go free," would be to invoke his retributive and peace!

Here we have treason and dissplienty that a state of piety—the immorality of the pit inculcated in the And what is the character of our foe? Why, the same of the pit inculcated in the And what is the character of our foe? Why, the same of the pit inculcated in the latest the character of the pit inculcated in the latest the pit inculca name of Christ and his religion. It is just such teaching as this that has debauched the conscience and corrupted the public sentiment of the North, encouraged the South to rebel against the government, and brought upon the land all the calamities of civil war.

# THE BORDER-STATE FOLLY OF THE

PRESIDENT. WE have cherished the hope that the startling the semi-traitorous Conservatives of the North, have so matters nothing what the war costs the North management of the war; but we begin to fear that he acter, slavery must be secured. Slavery is the hesitating, half-way policy the nation will be led to utter ruin. He seems to be morally incapable of speaking one bold, fearless word for liberty, or of taking one strong, straightforward step in advance. If he sets his foot forward even a single inch, he does it so hesitatingly and apologetically as to grieve and shame alike disgraced and imperilled by such weakness in its what slavery is doing to us. Chief Magistrate. He could not sign the Confiscation bill, even after it had been modified in deference to his scruples, without committing the unparalleled folly of counts yesterday, it is likely to be literally true. For seeking to propitiate the slaveholders of the Border States by sending to Congress the message which, but men and drive them to work on the soil, under the

When twenty of the twenty-eight members of Con- captivity shall go into captivity. The first-born of Egypt gress from the Border States, in response to his earnest must be sacrificed in every house before the oppressed entreaties for their cooperation, repudiated his gradual could go free. It is literally to be true of us, and my emancipation scheme as impracticable, and in effect it through the region round about his camps in confessed that their chief, if not their only interest in enslaved. Our fathers thought, when they laid their Arkansas and Missouri; let the blockading ships the Union arose from the hope that it would continue foundations, 85 years ago, that their mountain should be united the should b drop it along the coasts; let Gen. Hunter re-write to be the bulwark of slavery, we said, Surely the strong; that the New England mountains, the Rooks it. Costly fireworks were put up in this city to cele- his blotted order of the 25th of May; let Fort Pick- President will now repudiate such counsellors and Mountains of the West, should as soon be started from once issue the proclamation contemplated in the Confiscation act, calling upon the slaves of rebels everywhere to come to the help of the nation and be free. But he has done no such thing. The following order is the only response, thus far, to the action of Congress ard the voice of the loyal people of the North:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 22, 1862. First, ordered: That military commanders within the States of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas, in an orderly manner, seize and use any property real or personal, which may be necessary or convenient for their several commands, for supplies, or for other military purposes; and that, while property may be destroyed for proper military objects, none shall be destroyed in wantonness or malice.

Second: That military and naval commanders shall employ as laborers within and from said States so nany persons of African descent as can be advantageously used for military or naval purposes, giving them reasonable wages for their labor.

Third: That as to both property and persons of African descent accounts shall be kept sufficiently accurate and in detail to show quantities and amounts, and from whom both property and such persons shall have come. as a basis upon which compensation can be made in proper cases, and the several Departments of this government shall attend to and perform their appropriate parts toward the execution of these orders.

By order of the President.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. Not a word is there in this order promising freedom. to the slaves who may dig our trenches and build our fortifications-not a word even to assure them that they will not, when the war is over, be returned to their masters!

The Border States, it will be observed, are carefully excluded from the operation of this new order. In Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee and North Carolina, dine with him, and his host stood up and said: "Belling" there is no permission to employ slaves, and they may still be repulsed from our camps. Will this " equivocating, higgling, hair-splitting, hang-

must, or the country is lost. -The Washington correspondent of The Evening

Post, under date July 22, takes a view of the Presi- long? This nation hates the slave, hates his color dent's position which we hope will prove to be cor-

conduct the war with severity. Rumors have been floating in the street for several days, to the effect that come to the people themselves, we have to lament that intemperance and profaneness abound at this hour, to such a degree, that the land ought to mourn, if it does not.

"The day has passed by which many (we were not of them) had fixed for the practical ending of the war. We have prayed that the war might be speedily closed, where the day of the practical ending of the war. We have prayed that the war might be speedily closed, where the day of the practical ending of the war. We have prayed that the war might be speedily closed, so the prayed that the war might be speedily closed, so the prayed that the war might be speedily closed, so the prayed that the war might be speedily closed, so the prayed that the war might be speedily closed, so the prayed that the war might be speedily closed, so the prayed that the war might be speedily closed, so the prayed that the president was about to issue formal instructions to his Generals, demanding a more vigorous prosecution of the war, and carrying out in good faith the recent legislation of Congress. From what I hear I am inclined to believe this is true, and it is probable that such instructions to his Generals, demanding a more vigorous prosecution of the war, and carrying out in good faith the recent legislation of Congress. From what I hear I am inclined to believe this is true, and it is probable that such instructions to his Generals, demanding a more vigorous prosecution of the war, and carrying out in good faith the recent legislation of Congress. From what I hear I am inclined to believe this is true, and it is probable that such instructions have already been sent out.

upon the subject, and there was an encouraging degree States. I hazard the opinion that the policy of the government will be to totally overthrow slavery in the cotton and sugar growing States by every method in its power. It will not stick at any obstacles, being convinced that the only hope of making those States obedient is to entirely destroy slavery in them. Total abolition in the States of South Carolins, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas is resolved upon, or I am grossly misinformed. There will be no upon, or I am grossly misinformed. There will be no proclamation upon the subject, but it is none the less problemation upon the subject, but it is some the less the fixed policy of the government. Mr. Lincoln has a prejudice against anti-slavery proclamations, and will quietly inform his Generals of his purposes, and will make no flourish in the matter nor permit them to make any. With slavery abolished in the Gulf and Atlantic States, it will take care of itself elsewhere will gradually expire."

S. C.; Carl Schurz's Cooper Institute Speech; and

morning after Bull Run was another. The entering working of men without wages, the abolition of marwedge of Gen. Hunter was another. The last Fourth without sin amount of the last Fourth without sin amount of the slaves of service hosts, "He that is without sin amount of the slaves of service hosts, "He that is without sin amount of the slaves of service hosts, "He that is without sin amount of the slaves of service hosts, "He that is without sin amount of the slaves of service hosts, "He that is without sin amount of the slaves of service hosts, "He that is without sin amount of the slaves of service hosts, "He that is without sin amount of the slaves of service hosts, "He that is without sin amount of the slaves of service hosts, "He that is without sin amount of the slaves of service hosts, "He that is without sin amount of the slaves of service hosts, "He that is without sin amount of the slaves of service hosts, "He that is without sin amount of the slaves of service hosts," I see the slaves of service hosts, "He that is without sin amount of the slaves of service hosts," I see the slaves of service hosts, "He that is without sin amount of the slaves of service hosts," I see the slaves of service hosts, "He that is without sin amount of the slaves of service hosts," I see the slaves of service hosts, "He that is without sin amount of the slaves of service hosts," I see the slaves of service hosts, "He that is without sin amount of the slaves of service hosts," I see the slaves of service hosts, "He that is without sin amount of the slaves of service hosts," I see the slaves of service hosts, and said to service hosts are slaves of service hosts, and said to service hosts are slaves of service hosts.

PARKER PILLSBURY ON THE TIMES

buke to a guilty people, in this hour of our strife as GEO, W. STAC

### SKETCH.

"None calleth for justice."

Was it ever so true before, as now, that "none or eternity, but justice? The greatest danger of g country is, that there is no consciousness on the part which our war is the righteous retribution. It seems which our war is to me that this idea cannot be too strongly enforced You will tell me that slavery is the cause of the war

And what is slavery? Is it a good or a bad thing? and what is said and such a war, then surely it is no the South, then surely it is not a good thing. Judging the tree by its fruit, what is it but the most fear moral Upas that ever grew on all the broad acres God's creation? Slavery! Who of us can tell what: is, or what it does? This is certain: it has brought Here we have treason and blasphemy under the cloak in collision with the South, in the most fearful was Slavery has made them what they are, but what he made slavery? Has the South made it, or is it to child of the North? Surely it must be said to be the child of the North and the South. If this be to and if slavery be the tree producing such society and such a war, it seems to me there is but one conclus that slavery ought to die, and die at once, as a mate the East come home and tell us of the sacred cro diles into whose jaws the children must be cast as offerings to the god they worship. But swims there is the waters of India so terrible a dragon as in you Southern waters, into whose merciless and remorseles jaws 700,000 of your young men have been cast, and 300,000 more are demanded for the sacrifice? That is

"He that leadeth into captivity shall go into capti-

ity." Are we finding it true? Why, from the ac-

the Richmond papers are proposing to take your young indecorum, which put every good citizen to the blush. as well as the most terrible sense, he that leadeth into only the first-born sacrificed, but multitudes of others lightnings of heaven should no more strike; for the laid foundations that God, from before the foundation to dig deep and lay new foundations, and lay them is justice and righteousness? Surely not. I could rea you from the writings of the Secretary of State entire different doctrines and purposes. I could show you that the government does not contemplate any chang in the condition of any human being in the land by this single slave, or the suffering of a single slavehold simply in consequence of this rebellion. The govern ment surely does not call for justice. Who does? have proposed a measure of emancipation to a part the slaveholders; but on what condition? This, that they will emancipate, they shall be compensated for the loss of property. This is the highest we have fe reached. Nay, that is the highest the Abolitionist themselves, many of them, have come. Is that justice Is it justice when we take the oppressor, the rob made rich by his robbery and wrong, standing up all his impenitence, his criminality, his hardness heart, and propose to him that if he will cease this rol pery and wrong, he shall be compensated for his 1081 property, while we take the spoiled and ruined victim and turn them out in their battalions of beggary

which this nation calls—the best of it. There is a story of a very distinguished person being invited by another distinguished persons the half of my goods I give to feed the poor, and if have taken anything from any man unjustly, I resur him four-fold." No wonder there came from the back policy" ever come to an end? We shall see. It hallowed lips that beautiful benediction, "This diff even one-fold justice to those we have wrong "The President yesterday stated, in the hearing of brother? None calleth for justice. Not yet. against which you fight. Four millions of slaves to clank their chains, and your government heeds the

wring an uncertain subsistence from the cold chant

of a world that hates them? And this is the justice IV

Heeds them not, did I say? By all the laws an edents and tests of all the past, the proclams Gen. Hunter freed a million of slaves. At his roles, it war. It is enslaving the children of God, instead

The greatest difficulty is in making oursel scious of our own participation in this terrible

are not true as steel to principle. I do not be him fire the first columbiad." Probably

No wonder the heavens are gathering in blackness over our heads. We have lost the recognition of our

target for Jeff. Davis's artillery, in the cause of slavery.

If you do nothing else, you thus save at least your weep, remembering the Zion of our high estate.

### PERSONAL.

William Lloyd Garrison has received and accepted an invitation to deliver an oration before one of the literary societies of Williams College at the approach-

Madame Geffrard, wife of the President of Hayti, was at Kingston, Jamaica, on June 9, en route for London, to visit the Great Exhibition. Undoubtedly she will be regarded as one of the greatest curiosities

George W. Curtis delivered the oration before the literary societies of Harvard University at the late Commencement. His subject was "Liberty," and he described the American ideal of perfect freedom, showing where in our history we had been false to it. The poem was delivered by Rev. S. F. Smith, author of the hymn, "My country! 'tis of thee."

Charles Sumner arrived in this city on Wednesday, en route for Boston. He is in good health, though somewhat fatigued by his arduous labors in the Senate. Of all the representatives of freedom in Congress, there is not one whose moral vision is clearer, or whose dovotion to the cause is more unselfish than Mr. Sumner's. God bless him!

"An English Traveller," writing from Boston to the London Spectator, says:

"The real pillar of the Abolitionist party is Wendell risen to any height in public life; and the career open to an ordinary American of talent is higher than we at ome can well realize. But, for conscience sake, Mr. ridicule and abuse and obloquy, to awaken the nation to a sense of their duty. It is difficult for an English cherished Constitution of Washington and Hamilton was in itself a compact with sin—an evil to be abol

A letter from Washington to The Tribune pays the following tribute to a philanthropist who needs no introduction to our readers.

in Europe when he heard the bugle note with which America called her children home. How he has been devoted devoted to the welfare of the wounded soldier, of the scarred black man, is written on the secret tablets of many hearts; there let them rest, by the right hand done, by the left unknown. How much such persons are needed here, let this incident illustrate: Last May, two negroes escaped from the heart of Secessia, the masters being in the rebel army. They very naturally and justly took a horse apiece to effect their escape. Arriving here, they went to a camp to try and sell their horses. The officer who had charge told them to return at a certain hour with their horses. At tha rested as horse-thieves and thrown into prison.

ley have there remained ever since. The prying eye of

H. Channing ferreted out the story, and he took it

Gen Wadsworth, the control of the friends

THE CONTRABANDS VIOTOBIOUS.—The Newbern, N. C., correspondent of The Times gives the following account station at that place:

"One of the two boats entered was manned by six

derstanding between The Standard, which I presume, But if men like Halleck are to be permitted to carry

Your critic is troubled that I speak of certain "diffidecent boy to look at, and it was said that culties" attending the settlement of the slavery questhe page within. But we went to do him homage inaction, his criticism would be fair. But he will cause it was a law, will be equally anxious that the law because he was heir to an earthly crown. Yet there bear witness that I mention them because they actushall come a time when every human soul shall wear a ally exist—at least in the apprehension of many per-out a single failure. of my ability. (1)

He thinks I sneer at the Abolitionists and call them

you have learned that first lesson in the catechism of and thinks I must approve of all the outrages upon action. I believe he will soon "take the bull the the blacks of the army officers. The expression I horns." He is aware of the general dissatisfaction used was urged on my mind by the details of the Port throughout the North at the conduct of the war, and ple, would have it do. Let your answer be, Do justice, Royal correspondence, showing certain "difficulties" will soon come fully up to the temper of Congress love mercy, free every slave. Till that is done, no in bridging the gulf between slavery and free labor, upon the subject. I feel sure of this. There are many more men from our firesides should be laid on that which have only been met by a singular combination things in the conduct of the President which cannot be altar of Moloch. Speak in tones that the nation shall of patience, humanity and good sense among the admired or approved, but he will yet rise to the great hear. Die rather by the side of your mothers. Die teachers there. (3) If his eye had happened to fall ness of the crisis. We shall very soon in the arms of your sisters, wives, sweethearts-die on the pages in which I speak of the steps of public something to stay the arm of foreign intervention, as martyrs, and get the burial of men, rather than go policy in the direction of emancipation, and of the well as strike at the heart of the rebellion itself. Indown there to die and be buried like dogs, in behalf of embarrassments arising from the conduct and temper tervention is coming. There can be slavery. Ring these truths in the nation's ear. Make of some of the officers, he would have escaped this What would do so much to tie the har

own souls; and whoever does that, by truth and jus- security" should be settled in our minds previous to tionally? Then, if Europe interfered, it would be to tice, does a greater work than God did that morning "the question of political justice and right." Let him preserve slavery as well as aid the Slave Confederacy. when he made the sun and stars, for you have saved a look back at the connection. The latter phrase refers With such an issue, we could triumph against a world suns shall be blown out like emancipated slave. The "order and security" spoken sponse to our action, were also to offer freedom to the lamps. But what havor has slavery made of us. We of means the safety of emancipation itself. I say first, slaves upon the condition of its triumph? Then 15,000 acres of corn and cotton under cultivation. It have "led into captivity and gone into captivity," and that a moral question had best be discussed free from slavery would in any event be overthrown, and the by our rivers of Babylon well may we sit down and terror or menace. Then I argue that emancipation is only obstacle in the way of union would be destroyed safe to the whites; that the blacks are abundantly forever. Even if there was temporary separation, a burden upon the government. able to "take care of themselves"; and finally that it would not and could not remain permanently with they will be willing and trusty laborers in a state of slavery abolished. freedom-illustrating this at length by the experience | Congress is no longer here, and some good influences at Port Royal. I cannot possibly see how this line of over Mr. Lincoln will be wanting; but still I believe argument should seem to your critic "atheistical." (4) he will hesitate no longer to strike at slavery. He will Granting immediate emancipation to be the platform use the black man at labor in the camps and in the on which every true man should stand, it appears to trenches, and will set free those slaves who aid us.

me that you might advantageously give a more cour- This will work wonders in all the slave country occuteous greeting to those who are groping their way to it | pied by our troops. in the midst of ignorance and error. (5)

I am respectfully, THE WRITER OF THE ARTICLE.

REMARKS.

1. We certainly did think, and we think still, that the 'difficulties" in the way of emancipation were unduly magnified, and presented in a way likely to give them the effect of apologies for slavery. The writer did not was to come. A little change will do us good. I like seem to us to be under the influence of any very deep the idea of his coming on, although the man is shame conviction of the sinfulness of slavery, or of the duty | fully pro-slavery." and safety of emancipation.

2. We give full credit to this disclaimer, but we venture to say that nine of every ten of the readers of The Examiner understood the passage referred to just as we did. The blindness which the writer ascribes to "some persons" is habitually charged upon Abolitionists by so-called Conservatives, and held up to ridicule in terms exactly similar to those he employs.

watched the progress and noted the results of the mous 'Order No. 3.' " great experiment of freedom at Port Royal should be Phillips. Gifted with great talents, with untiring energy, and, above all, with an eloquence which in my experience I have never heard equalled, he might have can look the facts in the face without exclaiming, of the armies." the way. We do not see how, on the contrary, any one and probably to fill the place of Commander-in-Chief "See! how quickly all the 'difficulties' which have been so long pleaded as an excuse for keeping the Thillips refused to enter on a career which necessitated, to say the least, an outward acquiescence in the sin of slavery. He has labored for years past, amidst refused to be made the General commanding all the troops of has been made for a general exchange of prisoners. shame to itself for its doubts and fears, for the feebleness to be made the General commanding all the troops of has been made for a general exchange of prisoners. of its faith in God and of its trust in the truth; and let the government. man to conceive the amount of moral courage required the people with one voice demand of the government the by an American who preaches the doctrine that the freedom of every slave in the land. Talk no more of on here. The Republican of yesterday says: difficulties and dangers—they are all on the side of lipe's courage. Pro-slavery or anti-slavery, you cannot dispute the power of his eloquence. And his labor has not been in vain."

"Yesterday morning between 9 and 10 o'clock, two men drove to the boarding house of James Mankin, No. 389 Ninth street, near I, and enquired for a colored man named Jim, who, at the time, was at the market. were the "difficulties" in the way of success; and, instead of taking heart from the result, dismissing his idle fears, and lifting up his voice for universal emantroduction to our readers.

"I will venture to say a word of one who bears a sinted name wherever liberty, religious or civil, is the height of imprudence to encounter again; and he honored—an earnest, eloquent man, who could not rest in Europe when he heard the bugle note with which was not at home at the time of the outrage, but the thought of a great debt of gratitude to hastens to acknowledge his great debt of gratitude to but the family made no resistance. the President and Cabinet for not thrusting on us all at

once the great problem of emancipation! 4. Granting the writer the full benefit of this explanation, as we very cheerfully do, we must think the language he used quite unfortunate.

5. We should be sorry to be found wanting in cour tesy to any one, or lacking in appreciation of any wellmeant effort to serve the cause of freedom. The article for horses, they went to a camp to try and sell in The Examiner contained much that we heartily approved, and if we dwelt chiefly upon what we resume they came: the horses were taken away from by police and appropriated, and the two negroes of the writer, but because it seemed to us the serve the cause of freedom. The article in The Examiner contained much that we heartily in the forenoon, a few days since, in a manner similar to the above case. She left the house for a moment to garded as its faults, we did so from no feeling of them wounded, though a few may have made their to the above case. She left the house for a moment to garded as its faults, we did so from no feeling of them wounded, though a few may have made their to the above case. She left the house for a moment to garded as its faults, we did so from no feeling of them wounded, though a few may have made their to the above case. She left the house for a moment to garded as its faults, we did so from no feeling of the way to come camps since the returns were made out:

"We are told that these outrages are occurring daily."

"We are told that these outrages are occurring daily."

"We are told that these outrages are occurring daily."

"We are told that these outrages are occurring daily."

"We are told that these outrages are occurring daily."

"We are told that these outrages are occurring daily."

"We are told them to the forence of the wounded. Missing.

"We are told them to the forence of the wounded. Missing.

"We are told them to the forence of the way to a find the two negroes."

"A contradance from the residence of the work the o'clock in the forence of the main the forence of the way to a find the two or the find the two or the forence of the way to a find the two or the find the two or the forence of the way to a find the two or the find the find the two or the find meant effort to serve the cause of freedom. The article unkindness to the writer, but because it seemed to us a duty, from which we ought not to shrink. The Exambour iner is a periodical of large influence, and we were pained to find it, in such a crisis as the present, "grop-pained to find it, in such to Gen Wadsworth, that invaluable man to the friends pained to find it, in such a crisis as the present, "grop-justice, who instantly land to the free ble. ce, who instantly had them released. They were ing in the mist," and taking for its guide the feeble, those here who cannot patiently stand by and see that they were ing in the mist," and taking for its guide the feeble, those here who cannot patiently stand by and see that flickering taper of expediency, instead of the Sun of Righteousness and Truth.

of a regetta that came off lately in front of the naval station at the slaves, instead of being destation at the slaves are slaves. CHANGE OF TUNE. The pro-slavery papers have in this city, and let not the sacred cause of freedom graded by their enslavement, were not only a happy These things do not look very well in the Capital of one of the two boats entered was manned by six and contraband seamen, beautifully attired in man-of-war seamen, beautifully attired in man-of-war seamen, and the other was manned by eight white seamen, who were considered the crack crew of these who had only been seamen some three months but the wind and only been seamen some three months but the wind and contented race, but rapidly advancing in civilization civilization under the beneficent influences of the "patriarchal with slaveholders. Where is Marshal Lamon? He with slaveholders. Where is Marshal Lamon? He with slaveholders. Where is Marshal Lamon? He community, who vouches for the entire reliability of the writer. The reader is left to judge of its credibility.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Va., ought to be mixed up in these affairs, but I believe is institution." Their religious character and privileges, ought to be mixed up in these affairs, but I believe is institution." Sunday Afternoon, July 6th, 1862. Sunday Afternoon, July 6th, 1862. Sunday Afternoon, July 6th, 1862. Sunday Afternoon, July 6th Brooklyn Fourteenth if we would triumph. In one respect Congress was and contented race, but rapidly advancing in civiliza- a free nation, that is engaged in a life and death struggle con the had only been seamen some three months, but to persuade us that slavery, after all, was the most if we would triumph. In one respect Congress was to persuade us that slavery, after all, was the most of the would triumph. In one respect Congress was to persuade us that slavery, after all, was the most of the would triumph. In one respect Congress was to persuade us that slavery, after all, was the most of the would triumph. In one respect Congress was to persuade us that slavery, after all, was the most of the would triumph. In one respect Congress was the most of the would triumph. In one respect Congress was the most of the would triumph. In one respect Congress was the most of the would triumph. In one respect Congress was the most of the would triumph. In one respect Congress was the most of the would triumph. their Captain refused to accept of any advantage what to persuade us that slavery, after all, was the most of a condition for a laboring population. Now desirable condition for a laboring population for a labor

THE Administration begins to feel the popular breeze out their despotic anti-negro orders, then the 'law will

He is shocked that I say "the question of order and world that he offered freedom to the slave, uncondi-

Gen. Halleck has arrived here. Everybody wants

Officer .- "Well, Gen. Halleck is to be here to-morrow."

Correspondent.-"Yes, I heard some days since he

0.-"I am glad he has come-he will now receive his deserts, I trust." C.-" What do you mean? his deserts! Does he not

come here to take a high position?" 0.-"I know nothing about it-not a word-but I sup-

3. It seems strange to us that any one who has outgeneralled him, and it was all because of that infa-

C .- "I admit that Halleck has acted strangely, but I supposed he came on here to advise with Mr. Lincoln,

of almost everything here in the military line. Gen. ing a vigorous anti-slavery policy, would inspire the

I am sorry to say that slave-catching is still carried

"Yesterday morning between 9 and 10 o'clock, tw man named Jim, who, at the time, was at the market.
The landlady invited the men into the parlor, and
when Jim returned, they seized him. He cried
"murder" lustily, whereupon they gagged him;
dragged him out of the house, and thrust him into the carriage when he threw himself out on the other side but the family made no resistance.

"The carriage was a dark colored barouche, but was

losed at the time-white horses, driven by a white man, with drab or gray clothing, side whiskers. "The colored man says he was born free in this Dis-trict, and was raised by a colored woman named Smith. He was always known as a good, orderly and trusty servant. His color is pure black. And here is another;

" A contraband girl was taken from the residence of Capital of the nation polluted by these vile thieves of human flesh and blood. Let the rascals be ferreted out and punished for their crime as its enormity deserves. Surely it is time for this business to be stopped.

tive to duty and performed more work, and were Our Washington Correspondence. half of them have got away from the army, and are at

the rebellion will be put down. Mr. Lincoln can do it if he will by that time. Or he can wait to please Border State men, and add another thousand millions to

PRO-SLAVERY SENTIMENT IN MASSACHU-

yet dead in Massachusetts. An attempt will undoubt- D. Conway contributes an article entitled "My Lost there are too many of them even here in Massachusetts), Time :- Amy Wentworth"-the last by Whittier, for Bell Everett men, old line Democrats, and all other which see our fourth page. Among the "Literary

that there are so many here in the North that do not considered a champion. Boston: Ticknor and Fields. and tens of thousands of lives in this war, caused by so flattering an encomium: the eyes of every sane man in the nation, and caused Mr Editor of Anti., S., Standard zealous and energetic in favor of liberty as the slaveholders of the slave States are in favor of slavery.

and inquiries among the "contrabands" of South Carolina. His statements afford ample confirmation of previous reports, and are themselves happily confirmed by official testimony, as follows:

"BEAUFORT, S. C., July 10. pertaining to the special service for which I am sent to negroes are working industriously. We have some looks well. The system of voluntary labor works admirably. The people are contented and happy. When the new crop is harvested they will cease to be

"By adopting a judicious system of reward for labor almost any amount can be obtained. Its proceeds wil pay the expense.

"I am, with great respect, yours truly,
"R. Saxton, Brigadier-General of Volunteers." A writer in The Tribune says:

"Gen. Saxton has issued an order giving the rates by which the negroes are paid; it is about \$1 per acre for sowing, or plowing, or reaping. Secretary Stanton's orders have been very liberal toward these negroes, who, by the laws of war, being the only pers found on land which has come into possession to know why. Walking down the Avenue Saturday, I met a military friend, when the subjoined conversation ensued:

One of the land by earning it, and then arm them to defend their property."

## Chronicles of the War.

purpose to do vigorous work. He has issued an order posed he came on here because of misconduct in the in regard to disloyal persons within the Union lines; West. I have hopes that he will be reprimanded. You all male citizens who are disloyal are to be forthwith will admit that he ought to be. Beauregard completely arrested; those who take the oath and give security for its observance may remain at their homes—those who refuse are to be sent South, and if caught again within our lines will be treated as spies. Parolebreakers are to be shot, and their property confiscated.

-The guerillas at the West are very troublesome. The enlistments under the new call for troops go on You can judge from this conversation the uncertainty slowly. A proclamation from the President, announc-

What the President Said. "Agate," the Western correspondent of the Cincin-

nati Gazette, has found his way to Washington, whence he writes under date of July 13th: On the single matter of the President's belief as to the amount of our losses, we already have three or four contradictory versions; while I happen to know that every one of them conflicts with the statements the President himself made to a certain party of four, only last Friday evening.
"Said the President, with marked emphasis, 'I can't

tell where the men have gone in that army. I have sent there, at one time and another, one hundred and ' (perhaps prudence requires that I should leave the next two places for figures blank), one hundred and
thousand men, and I can only find just half that nany now. Where can they have gone? Burnside ccounts to me for every man he has taken-so many killed in battle, so many wounded, so many sick in the hospitals, so many absent on furlough. So does Mitchell. So does Buell, and so do others; but I can't tell what has become of half the army I've sent down to the Peninsula.'

Our Losses,

The following, from an official source, is believed to be a full and correct statement of the losses of the

Corps. K Franklin Sumner Keyes Heintzelman Porter Cavalry	245 170 69 189 873 19	Wounded. 1,313 1,068 507 1,051 3,700 60	Missing. 1,179 848 201 833 2,779 97 21	Total. 2,737 2,086 777 2,073 7,352 176 23
Totals1		7,701	5,958	15,224

[The subjoined letter has been placed in our hands by a gentieman of exalted position in the business community, who vouches for the entire reliability of

cored by us, their property guarded by our soldiers while their owners are in arms fighting against us,

the old Bay State an account of the pro-slavery celebra- culture. The next article is the beginning of a story Boston, wherein the Rev. Southside Adams figured as out ten pages of common-place under the title "Conhitherto to find room for our correspondent's sketch ham gives us another chapter of Colonial history under and commentary, we omit the same now as somewhat the title of "The Sam Adams Regiments in the Town of out of season—excepting only his closing paragraph, as follows:

"The Conservative, alias pro-slavery element, is not the day of the Horrors of San Domingo." M.

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"The Conservative, alias pro-slavery element, is not the day of the Horrors of San Domingo." M.

"The Conservative, alias pro-slavery element, is not the day of Gon. Butler, of which I was reminded on reading this late letter to the President concerning the issue between himself and Gon. Phelps as to the treatment of slavery element, is not the day of Gon. Butler, of which I was reminded on reading this late letter to the President concerning the issue between himself and Gon. Phelps as to the treatment of slavery element, is not the day of Gon. Butler, of which I was reminded on reading the late that the day of Gon. Butler, of which I was reminded on reading the late that the day of Gon. Butler, of which I was reminded on reading the late that the day of Gon. Butler, of which I was reminded on reading the late that the day of Gon. Butler, of which I was reminded on reading the late that the day of Gon. Butler, of which I was reminded on reading the late that the day of Gon. Butler, of which I wa ceed by the union of Conservative Republicans (as Lowell Putnam," "A Summer Day," and "In War-"It is a matter of astonishment, and most lamentable, principles of freedom of which The Atlantic has been

REWARD OF MERIT.-We hope our generosity in shar One would have thought that the expenditure of hun- ing with our readers the enjoyment derived from the following letter may atone for the egotism of printing

> Benezette., June., 28., 1862 nigger paper I have read it to my Satisfaction your Slander and Corruptness about Union men is enough to disgust any honest Citizen from begining to end top to "nigger" Slavery Emancipation &c lovly nig" Cherish him if you will but please Stop you

perrisey to me for I have enough of it at present I take

this responcibility for whom you Send this worthless Sheet Julius,, Jones Benezette Elk Co Pa AGENT

complimentary to ourselves as this, but we venture to suggest that the last line is wholly superfluous.

### Summary.

WHAT THE REBELS THINK OF FREMONT .- A rebel

A GRANDSON OF NOAH WEBSTER KILLED IN THE REBEL SERVICE.—W. Eugene Webster, son of William G. Webster, of New Haven, and grandson of the lexicographer, was killed on the 27th of June, in the fight before Richmond. He was in favor of the Union when the war broke out, but subsequently became a traitor.

A PRO-SLAVERY CHURCH.-No religious denomina-A TRO-SLAVERY CHURCH.—No religious denomina-tion in the Northern States has been more infected by pro-slavery views than the Protestant Episcopal Church. A sad proof of this has been recently given by the election of Dr. Seabury to the professorship of Biblical Literature in the Episcopal Theological Seminary of New York. One of his qualifications for this responsible post, as an organ of the same Church remarks, is the fullest vindication of the rightfulpess of African slavery which has been published. ightfulness of African slavery, which has been published y any Northern clergyman. He received 36 out of 56

A NEW WAR Song .- The well-known idvl of James Russell Lowell, entitled "Jonathan to John," first appeared in the "Biglow Papers" in The His plan Monthly, has been set to music, and is offered as a popular song to soothe the nerves of the public in their excited state against Great Britain. The melody is intensely Yan-ace, and suits well the quaintness of the lines. It has also the advantage of being very simple, and is well adapted to ecome a soldier's song COL. LAMAR OF GEORGIA.-Among the mortally

GEN. HALLECK has been assigned to the command of the whole land forces of the United States, as General in-Chief.—In Gen. McClellan's department "all is quiet." Gen. Pope's army is advancing into Eastern Virginia, not now to protect rebel property, but with an evident now met his reward .- Baltimore Clipper.

THE INFAMY OF BUCHANAN.—A correspondent of THE INFAMY OF DUCHANAN.—A correspondent of The Tribune (we suppose it to be Rev. M. D. Conway, a native Virginian) says his uncle was one of the delegates to the Cincinnati Convention which nominated James Buchanan, and that he remembers hearing him say at his father's table, when he returned, that James Buchanan had not been nominated until, through his friends, he had satisfied the Southern delegations, by a pledge in black and white, that in case of any controversy between the and white, that in case of any controversy between the North and the South, he (J. B.) would side with the South

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS BORDER-STATE FRIENDS. THE PRESIDENT AND HIS BORDER-STATE FRIENDS.—
I suppose old Abe has been beset by them for a week past
in a terrible manner. A man of less resiliency would have
been dead long ago. Poor man! he seems, like Blondin,
"consecrated to wock a roap." We see him deftly dancing
along, balancing his pole and himself, now bowing to the
radicals and now to the pro-slaveryites, and best of all, getting over safely. I have faith in his agility. He will get
across. The suspension bridge would be a safer and
speedier way; but he will get across. The powers of
nature are tender and gracious towards him, and will wait
for him, for they know he means well.—Bost, Oor. Tribune.

"These was a man in the land of He and his name

"There was a man in the land of Uz, and his name was Job, who feared God and eschewed all evil." "This means, boys," said the master, "that he eschewed evil as means, boys," said the master, "that he eschewed evil as I do tobacco; he would have nothing to do with it." With this clear and forcible illustration of the word "eschew," he proceeded, and a number of verses were read and commented on in a similarly clear and intelligent manner. A few days afterwards the school committee called to make an examination and report progress. The master called the boys up and began to put them through an examination. "Who was the man who lived in Uz?" he asked. "Job," "Was he a good man?" "Yes." "What did he do?" "He chewed tobacco when nobody else would have anything to do with it," was the boy's answer. THE SLAVES THE ONLY UNIONISTS .- A correspon-

THE SLAVES THE ONLY UNIONISTS.—A correspondent in Curtis's division, giving an account of late operations in Arkansas, says: "The citizens receive us sullenly, and I have met none who pretended to be loyal; but the presence of our force awes them into treating us with courtesy. Though about half a regiment of Arkansans have joined us in all, and the people everywhere are using their numost endeavors to avoid their conscription act, still, during the latter part of our march, we have found no real Union sentiment among the whites. Perhaps a few have repressed it; but the only people who welcome us heartly are the negroes." IRISHMEN OS. NEGROES IN CINCINNATI.-For son

IRISHMEN 28. NEGROES IN CINCINNATI.—For some time past there has been a growing ill-feeling between the negroes and a certain party of Irishmen in Cincinnativhich on Tuesday broke out in a riot. At about nine o'clock in the evening, the Irishmen, armed with clubs and stones, proceeded in a body to the negro quarter of the city, and began to demolish such buildings as they could approach. The negroes, in turn, fired pistols and guns at their assailants. This disgraceful state of affairs lasted about three hours, when the police interfered and arrested three of the ringleaders. Strange to say, nobody was seriously injured. Several frame-houses and the negro church were completely riddled.

CONTRABANDS IN WASHINGTON.-It has been

Bost. Cor. Springfield Republic

A Good Story.—I heard a good story the other

THE BEAUTIES OF SLAVERY.—The correspondent of The Tribune with Gen. Curtis's army, writing from Helena, Ark., July 12, says: "At Jacksonport, Ark., an inveterate rebel named Poor barricaded his house with a high plank fence and loaded several guns with buckshot, promising to shoot the first Unionist who should darken his door. He was invited to take the cath, but swore he would not first

Judicial Reorganization.—Congress has perfected and passed a most important bill recasting the Judicial Districts which are presided over by different justices of the Supreme Court. Those districts will hereafter stand as

New York and Vt......Justice Samuel Nelson.
Pennsylvania and N.J...Justice Robert C. Grifer.
Del., Md., Va., and N. C... Ch. J. Roger B. Taney.
S.C., Ga., Fla., Ala., and Miss...Jus. Jas. M. Wayne. La., Tex., Ark., Ky., and Tenn.. Tenn....Jus. John Catron. .Justice \*Noah H. Swayne.

Mr. Swayne was Gen. Jackson's Marshal of the District of Ohio, appointed in 1829. He was formerly a Democrat, but has been a Republican ever since there was a Republican party.

It is understood that Senator Browning and Judge Daniel Davis—both of Illinois—are candidates for the Justiceship for the VIIIth District. The names of William A. Howard of Michigan and Senator Doolittle of Wisconsin will proba-

bly also receive consideration .- Tribune.

SLAVERY IN VIRGINIA.—It is estimated by rebels that quite 100,000 slaves have left Virginia since the breakthat quite 100,000 slaves have left Virginia since the breaking out of the rebellion. Very many are said to have escaped under Fremont's late administration of the Mountain Department; and some say that it was on this account that complaints originating in rebeldom, after going through various shades of disloyalty and loyalty, were finally felt at Washington, and resulted in his indirect removal. McDowell, it is certain, has his share to answer in weakening these pillars of the rebellion (or, as G. Davis thinks, of the Constitution). Notwithstanding the amount of unpopularity which has pursued Gen. McD. of late, the earnest people, taking their cue from Senatar Wade—and notwithstanding Gen. McD. did foolishly guard the fencerails of Landon Huffman, a tailor of Fredricksburg and an outrageous rebel—yet he is more abominated at Fredricksburg and Warrenton by the secesh than any General that Uncle Sam has sent into these neighborhoods. For what burg and Warrenton by the secesh than any General that Uncle Sam has sent into these neighborhoods. For what does a rebel care how polite you are to him, or how much you guard his fence, if the nigger in said fence is treated with equal courtesy, and allowed to come outside thereof at will? Gen. McD. has been anything but a pleasing General to secesh. A number of slaves from the very farm which Senator Wade complained had been guarded, disappeared about the time the guard was placed there.— Wash. Cor. Tribune.

## Special Notices.

AARON M. POWELL will speak at New Britain, N. 7., in the Christian Church, on Sunday, July 27. Subject:

WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION .- A grove meeting ommemorative of the West India Emancipation, will be eld at Red Rock, Columbia Co., N. Y., on Sunday, Aug. , commencing at two o'clock p. m. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. J. Gallup, A. M.

Powell, and others. Should the weather prove unfavorable for the meeting in the grove, it will be held in the Christian Chapel.

## Advertisements.

MRS. K. G. SATTERIE has a few Furnished Rooms M to let, with or without board, at No. 143 Second Avenue, corner of East Ninth street, New York. Three of these, on the first and second floors, are spacious parlor-bedrooms, about twenty feet aquare. Price, according to the size and location of the

rooms.

The situation, one square East of the COOPER INSTITUTE, is in one of the prettiest Avenues in the city, quiet, retired and healthy; the house standing back from the street, two and a half minutes walk from the Fourth Avenue cars, and four minutes? walk from Procedure. These rooms are likely to suit persons of literary or domestic babits, desiring to avoid the noise and bustle of a large, crowded boarding house. New York, July 4, 1862.

BRISTOL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS will open its fall session on the first Second day of the Ninth month open its fall session on the first Sect Terms, \$75 per session of five months

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EMANCIPATE.

Lo! Looms a morning long foretold!
It dawns in blood-bedabbled gold,
'Mid awe, and shame, and prayer, and wonder,
And fire, and rage, and death, and thunder;
The morn that ends a night more dread
Than that whose break showed Misraim's dead,
And twice ten thousand appelles years And twice ten thousand quenchless rays, In awful, unresisted blaze, Write broad above day's burning gate, EMANCIPATE! EMANCIPATE!!

The day is here! The hour is high! This, this must be our battle-cry! None else avails, nor aught, nor can, While manhood is denied to man! God wills it from eternal years, We learn it slow, through stripes and tears; But learn at last, or learn we must In deeper agony and dust, God's mandate to our guilty State, EMANCIPATE! EMANCIPATE!!

Deep from ten thousand thousand hearts
The gathering echo swells and starts!
Hearts whose best life is wrung and riven;
Hearts whose best blood like rain is given;
Hearts wise by all the woes they feel;
Hearts true as trebly-tempered steel;
Than gave their prayest, day by day They gave their bravest, day by day,
To worse than Juggernaut a prey;
And now they cry, in holy hate,
EMANGIPATE! EMANGIPATE!!

Down with the wretch who dares withstand Down with the wretch who dares withstand This sole salvation of our land!
Who dares, what time her cannon roar,
What time her veins their life-blood pour,
To shield, through all her mortal strife,
The Hydra that assaults her life!
Contemns the aid Heaven long since chose,
And folls his country, not her foes!
Down with the wretch! or small or great! EMANCIPATE! EMANCIPATE!!

Dare to do right because 'tis right!
Dare to be read by God's own sight!
Count not false friends, nor treacherous foes!
Who smites with God what powers oppose?
Strike he who dare! Strike he who can!
A blow with heaven! A blow for man!
Strike grandly in this hour sublime
A blow to right through endless time! A blow to ring through endless time! Strike! for the listening ages wait! EMANCIPATE! EMANCIPATE!!

-Tribune.

### THE FREEDMEN OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

ADDRESS OF MR. J. M. McKIM,

At Sansom Hall, Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening, the 9th inst., to an audience invited by the Port Royal Relief Committee-Stephen Colwell, Esq., in the chair.

here to-night, at the request of my friends and coadjutors of the Port Royal Relief Committee, to give to the condition and wants of the liberated blacks. and the progress and promise of the free-labor experiment there being made.

Before proceeding with my account, it may be here—as may not have given this subject their par- being the average number of able-bodied field hands rians may pass for a time, with their equals or supe ticular attention. The successful bombardment by out of the 10,000. our fleet, under Com. Dupont, of the two rebel forts at Port Royal, put our forces in possession of all, or

thered and on the stalk. The negroes showed themselves so loyal and friendly, and in all respects so well were disbursed in store goods at exorbitant rates, by

bands" there and turned to account their industry and labor. Constituted Special Agent of the Treasury Department, with certain powers, one of which was to organize a corps of assistants, and another to draw on a fund placed at his disposal for the purchase of seeds, implements, etc., necessary for the execution of his task, Mr. Peirce repaired to Boston, and proceeded to lay the facts of the case before his friends and the public. In a short time, assisted by a Freedmen's Association, which had been formed there, he organized a body of about fifty men and women to go to Port Royal, there to labor as superintendents and teachers; the superintendents to over-see the planting of crops and the like, and the teachers to instruct the children, and, as far as convenient, the adults in the rudiments of learning; and both to inculcate upon all habits of self-respect and

self-support, and the lessons of morality and religion. While Mr. Peirce was thus at work in Boston, Mr. French-Rev. Mansfield French-was similarly employed in New York. Mr. French had been an old friend, also, of Mr. Chase. He was earnestly devoted to the cause of freedom, and had taken a lively and of the Church under the care of the Rev. Dr. Furness. active interest in the blacks at Port Royal from the time our forces first occupied those islands. With his aid the association at New York selected upwards of forty men and women to act as laborers in this work. In a few weeks these ladies and gentlemen— for such the chief of them were, eminently and in all

In the meantime the attention of the people of

respects-were on the ground and at work.

Philadelphia was called to this subject. The statements published in the newspapers and the appeals of Gen. Sherman in behalf of the liberated blacks, and of Com. Dupont also, had created a lively feeling in regard to the matter. A public meeting was called, and National Hall, as you will remember, was crowded to repletion. Bishop Potter presided, and Dr. Tyng and others addressed the meeting, setting forth in eloquent terms the pitiable condition of the liberated blacks, their destitution, moral and the liberated blacks, their destitution, moral and of the opportunity to give utterance to my feelings. The North to come to their relief. A permanent compute the North to come to their relief. A permanent compute the North to come to their relief. A permanent compute the North to come to their relief. A permanent compute the North to come to their relief. A permanent compute the North to come to their relief. A permanent compute the North to come to their relief. A permanent compute the North to come to their relief. A permanent compute the North to come to their relief. A permanent compute the North to come to their relief. the North to come to their relief. A permanent committee was appointed to raise funds, to procure food and clothes for these suffering people, and otherwise to carry out the purpose of the meeting. The committee organized and went to work. In a short time they raised between five and six thousand dollars in money, and a very considerable quantity of clothes, were lazy and good for nothing; spoiled by kind money, and a very considerable quantity of clothes, new and second-hand. With part of the money they purchased provisions-bacon, fish, and molasseswhich, with some twenty or thirty boxes of clothes they sent South with as little delay as possible They purchased and forwarded, also, considerable quantities of new material for men's and women's wear, and thread, needles, thimbles, and the like, with which to make it up. At the same time they sent a lady from this city to superintend the distribution of these supplies. Or rather a lady of this city voluntarily, and from her own deep interest in cause went, and there, at Port Royal, assumed the onerous task of distributing by gift and sale them and pray God to bless them?" "Yes, sa; them and pray God to bless them?" "Yes, sa; them and pray God to bless them?" "Yes, sa; were received in return the most grateful acknowledgments from Mr. Peirce and his coadjutors. The supplies had been most timely and had done, "and speak out for your selves." Upon this, they all rose, and then followed supplies had been most timely and had done great that American Babies.—I must protest that American Babies are an unhappy race. They were acquaint-spice are an unhappy race. They were any unhappy race. They are any unhappy race.

wages, and cultivating the land by free labor, I have to say that the enterprise has thus far, in all respects, been entirely successful. This is a fact beyond the reach of cavil, and will not be denied by any honest man having information sufficient to justify an opinion. It does not rest on the testimony of any one man or set of men but on figures—arithmetical figures and to the truth.

These plantations are worked by purely voluntary convictions are strong and their experiences vivid. They speak of "seeing God" and "hearing God" however to force, and the superintendents having an average each of five or six plantations to oversee, which being often miles distant, they can only attack the superintendents having an average each of five or six plantations to oversee, which being often miles distant, they can only attack they considered the first than the first three or six plantations. The philosophical mind is quite consistent with reason. Their spiritual perceptions are like

Experiment has been made under the most unfavorable circumstances. It was not begun until full six weeks after the usual time of commencing to prepare for the new crop. The work, instead of beginning early in February, was not started till the last of March. Then the implements were altogether insufficient, both in number and character. There was a lack of hoes, plows and horses to draw the plows. Then the people were reluctant to work on cotton. They were ready enough to go to work in raising their old masters and mistresses, but superadded a s

nearly all, that rich and fertile portion of the Palmetto State known as the Sec Islands. At the approach of our soldiers the planters fled to the main, carrying with them all the property they could, including as many of their slaves, especially their house-servants, are essentially to his inferiors is the best test of his breeding. They words corroborate the language of their looks. Wherever they are content is seen from their looks. Wherever they are content is seen from their looks. Wherever they are content is seen from their looks. Wherever they are content is seen from their looks. Wherever they are content is seen from their looks. Wherever they are content is seen from their looks. Wherever they are content is seen from their looks. Wherever they are content is seen from their looks. Wherever they are content is seen from their looks. Wherever they are content is seen from their looks. Wherever they are content is seen from their looks. Their image of Christianity, the justice of which is acknown they are sampled of their looks. Their image of Christianity, the justice of which is acknown they are sampled of Christianity, the justice of which is acknown they are sampled of Christianity, the justice of which is acknown they are sampled of Christianity, the justice of which is acknown they are sampled of Christianity, the justice of which is acknown they are sampled of Christianity, the justice of which is acknown them. as they could induce or compel to accompany them.

They left behind them, however, nearly 10,000 of their plantation slaves, a large proportion of whom were aged, infirm, and children. They left, also, considerable stores of corn, and still more considerable stores of corn, and still more considerable quantities of cotton. Of the latter most was ungastered and their promises. But they are content. They have their food and the statement of the propose showed them as they could induce or compel to accompany them.

They left behind them, however, nearly 10,000 of their marching is good times afore. To good to last, massa, yet of the statement of the expressions good times afore. They good to last, massa, yet of the statement of the expressions good times afore. They good to last, massa, yet of the statement of the expressions good times afore. They good to last, massa, yet of the statement of the expressions good times afore. They good to last, massa, yet of the statement of the statement of the expressions good times afore. They good to last, massa, yet of the statement of the statement of the expressions good times afore. They good to last, massa, yet of the statement of the sta clothes, and what they value more than anything that the airs of superiority assumed by these people and the wisdom of Gen. Hunter in enrolling them as else, they have kind and sympathizing friends. There are utterly unsupported by character, and indicate soldiers, I say nothing here; not for want of well disposed that our government concluded to employ is but one alloy to their happiness, that is, their fear them, at wages, in harvesting the cotton, and baling it for monker. The wages that were provised though for market. The wages that were promised, though dread of their old master's return. But for this, moderate, were nominally—that is, in the intentions of the government—all-sufficient; but when they owners falsely declared them to be, "the happiest evident from their songs, which constitute a striking peasantry in the world."

unscrupulous. Nevertheless, the blacks worked industriously, and were content. As the result of their labor, upwards of 1,100,000 pounds of this valuable article was shipped to New York, there to be sold for the benefit of the National treasury. Its value in dellars and earlies and earlies opportunity after my arrival to enjoy of the earliest opportunity after my arriva

our volunteer army, at Fortress Monroe; previously cards comprised such sentences as, "God is love," arising young lawyer at the bar of Boston. Mr. Peirce was a personal friend of Secretary Chase, and had been at one time his private secretary. He had proved his capacity for the work now confided to him by the skill and judgment with which, while at Fortress Monroe, he had organized the "contralities of the people in the elements of our language, while at the same time they hands "there and turned to account their neutron of the people in the elements of our language, while at the same time they hands "there and turned to account their industry where and turned to account their heavieur and turned to account their industry with the people in the elements of our language, while at the same time they hands "there and turned to account their industry where decorous in their heavieur and tilly in their were decorous in their behaviour and tidy in their but a single thought, set in perhaps two or three bars covering first cost and transportation. This is deemed appearance. They were comfortably and even be- of music; and yet as they sing it, in alternate recita- necessary to save these poor people from the exac-

them from Philadelphia. faces of a large class before him, young Mr. Parke, son of Professor Parke of Andover. Next to him, similarly occupied, stood Mr. Gannett, son of Rev. Dr. Gannett, successor to Dr. Channing. Not far off was the Rev. Mr. French, of the Methodist Church; further on was Mr. Ruggles, a graduate of Yale and near him Mr. Hooper, an alumnus of Harvard the former a Presbyterian, the latter a Unitarian. Near by stood the two ladies who have gone out under the auspices of the Port Royal Relief Committee of Philadelphia, the one an earnest Baptist and the other a conscientious and consistent member Near them stood a young lady who was a member of no religious denomination, but who had been tenderly and conscientiously reared outside of sectarian pales, on the outskirts of liberal Quakerism. Never theless, her heart was as deeply interested in the work as that of any of the rest, and she as well gratify curiosity, but to describe practically the char-

in this movement. When the school was about to close, it was anwhich was sent that good bacon and that nice molasses." At this the people's faces lit up with an expression of pleasure and recognition. I was glad for. That the people of Philadelphia were much interested in their condition; that we had heard different reports about them; that some said that the black people of South Carolina were industrious and well disposed; willing to work if well treated, treatment, and unmanageable without a master. That I had come to see what the truth was on this and other subjects, and that I was happy to say that I had a good report to carry back; one that would delight the hearts of the many friends who would be wanting to hear what I should have to say. I had been pleased to have their assurances that they thanked heartily their distant benefactors, but that there might be no mistake on this head, I wished them now to tell me in their own words just what to say when I should get home. "Shall I repeat what I have heard you say, that you thank them and pray God to bless them?" "Yes, sa; "Yes, sa; "or masses" as me from the them are the same than the same thank them are the same thank the sam

weeks of this time in visiting the chief points of the principal islands. I visited and inspected plantations on St. Helena's and Ladies' Islands, and on the islands of Port Royal and Hilton Head. I also touched at Edisto and James Islands, where I had an opportunity of making some inquiries. James Island, it will be remembered, was the scene of the late disastrous engagement between the rebel troops and our forces under Gen. Benham. While gone, in pursuance of the purpose of my mission, I talked with people of all classes; with white and black, soldiers and sailors, officers and privates, Abolitionists and anti-Abontow to state.

As fo the experiment of working the negroes by

It does not rest on the testimony of any one man or set of men, but on figures—arithmetical figures and statistical tables—which have been submitted to the world, and which challenge scrutiny. I allude particularly to Mr. Peirce's late report, which it is to be presumed most here have read.

The success of the experiment is seen in the fact that 14,000 acres of cotton, corn, and other provisions, are now in an anvanced and satisfactory state of cultivation, needing little more than a few weeks. of cultivation, needing little more than a few weeks of ordinary fair weather to ensure a liberal harvest. If our cares should encounter no diseases a liberal harvest. of ordinary fair weather to ensure a liberal harvest. If our arms should encounter no disastrous reverses, if our arms should encounter no disastrous reverses, if our arms should be favored with the ensured. The law, potent with all ignorant people, "but I want to read it for myself." I had asked the and these crops should be favored with the custom-arrested? The law, potent with all ignorant people, ary alternations of sunshine and shower, Mr. Peirce is trebly powerful with these. They are especially same question of an elderly woman, on the Sunday will have furnished an argument against slavery tractable under the management of Northern people. which merchants on change and business men will There is a universal feeling of admiration for and spiritual-faced ones whom you will sometimes find

Then the people were reluctant to work on cotton. They were ready enough to go to work in raising corn, the value and need of which they understood, but cotton had been their old enemy; it had been the cause of all their woes. To them it meant slavery. In this reluctance they had been encouraged by our soldiers, who had advised them not to raise cotton, which they could not eat, but only corn, which would feed them, and which would be their friend in the coming winter. It required much effort to speak literally. No man with flesh in his heart can would feed them, and which would be then the coming winter. It required much effort to overcome this difficulty. Then the superintendents listen without emotion to the stories they tell. These MR. CHAIRMAN, AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am ere to-night, at the request of my friends and coad-tors of the Port Royal Relief Committee, to give the soft them have nothing pactically of any kind the recent of the recent will be an a stronger test agreen house, and the recent of the rough hands of the women field laborers; than here?

Overcome this difficulty. Then the superintendents are not the stories they tell. These were strangers to the work. Few of them had ever ladies visit their sick; put their soft white hands into the rough hands of the women field laborers; then here?

And whose religious faith will bear a stronger test dress their sores and otherwise minister to their daily than here?

Religion has afforded these people their only afforded the people their only afforded t some account of a recent visit which, at their instance, of agriculture. They were strangers to the country, wants. Such kindness, such tender and beautiful I have been paying to the Sea Islands of South Caro- to the people, to the usages, to the climate, to every- attentions they had never before thought possible I have been paying to the Sea Islands of South Carolina. My mission was one of observation and inquiry—its object being to obtain accurate information as own good sense and good will for the work, and the work of the work, and the work of the wor

the enterprise; and yet, under all these discourage- ern and Southern manners is not an unjust one. their songs goes, they ments, 14,000 acres of cotton, corn and potatoes Slaveholders are, as a class, essentially vulgar and riors, for ladies and gentlemen, but when they ge The success of this experiment is further seen in the contentment and happiness of the people. That they are content is seen from their looks. Wherever

That the present condition of these people is in the results of which it is my business here to report.

But I must hasten on. I should be glad to speak feature in their manifestations of character. They selfish and sordid agents, they amounted to but a meagre pittance. Some of these cotton agents were have and honorable and upright men; others were base and some of their churches. I availed myself seep time to music. Their boat songs are the ones

dollars and cents, and that of the labor which made it available, may be estimated when I state that a large assemble, and the superintendents and passes into the minor. Their songs are for the unhappy people who have been thrown upon it available, may be estimated when I state that a lot some six weeks ago brought seventy-two cents a pound at auction. Since that time the price has greatly advanced.

Encouraged by the success of this enterprise, the government—that is, Mr. Chase, by the advice of friends—resolved to try the experiment of planting a new crop. The undertaking was entrusted to Edward L. Peirce, Esq., at that time a private in the ranks of our volunteer army, at Fortress Monroe: previously

ingly dressed, many of them wearing the clothes tive and chorus, with varying inflections and drama--frocks and jackets, etc.-that had been sent to tic effect, this simple and otherwise monotonous melody will, to a musical ear and a heart susceptible slander their character. Here were men and women who at home belonged to diverse and often conflicting sects, all engaged, heartily and fraternally, in inculcating upon their Rosy." Fancy the first line sung in the major key,

> Poor Rosy, poor gal! Poor—Rosy—poor—gal! P-o-o-r R-o-s-y, p-o-o-r g-a-l! Heaven shall be my home. Hard trial on my way! Hard—trial—on—my—way! H-a-r-d t-r-i-a-l o-n m-y w-a-y! Heaven shall be my home.

Wonder what de people want of me, Wonder—what—de—people—want—of—me, W-o-n-d-e-r w-h-a-t d-e p-e-o-p-l-e w-a-n-t o-f m-e, Heaven shall be my home.

When I talk I talk with God! When—I—talk—I—talk—with—God! W-h-e-n I t-a-l-k I t-a-l-k w-i-t-h G-o-d! Heaven shall be my home.

I asked one of these blacks-one of the most intelwork as that of any of the rest, and she as well qualified for the duty in hand. I thus specify, not to greatify curiosity but to describe practically the charge. gratify curiosity, but to describe practically the character and mode of operation of the people engaged in this ways of the people engaged in master call me up and order me a short peck of corn and a hundred lash. My friends see it and is sorry nounced that there was a gentleman present from Philadelphia, who would make some remarks. "Philadelphia," it was added, "is the place from and know how; and dev work it in, work it in you night dey sing about it. Some's very good singers and know how; and dey work it in, work it in you know, till dey get it right; and dat's de way." very satisfactory explanation.

> It is a new one, made, as they said, "since ring. secesh times." It runs thus:

No more driver call for me. No more driver call; No more driver call for me, Many a thousand die!

No more peck of corn for me, No more peck of corn; No more peck of corn for me, Many a thousand die.

No more hundred lash for me, No more hundred lash; No more hundred lash for me,

and so on, recounting all the incidents of slave life. When I first heard this song I was going up from ledgments from Mr. Peirce and his coadjutors. The supplies had been most timely, and had done great cheered the hearts of the blacks, and strengthened the hands of their white friends.

The committee, of course, were encouraged. They desired to continue and to increase their gifts, but they needed more accurate information. None of them had ever been at Port Royal, nor had any of them had ever been at Port Royal, nor had any of them any personal knowledge in regard to what was the supplies and the most timely, and had done great solves. "Tell em, tank em; tell em to mount in the opposite direction. They were acquaint as a shower of expressions. "Tell em, tank em; tell em tank em too much and of their white first salutation, asked what those clothes meant? Our crew were desired to continue and to increase their gifts, but they needed more accurate information. None of them adding, in a tone of laughing they which constitute the uniform of the regiment. They desired to continue and to increase their gifts, but they needed more accurate information. None of them adding, in a tone of laughing they which constitute the uniform of the regiment. They desired to continue and to increase their gifts, but they are never banished, snubbed and kept and the is a Saxon man, she a Saxon woman, like they are never banished and trink the first salutation, as they please; they are never banished, snubbed and kept in the back. The writer of these pages was reared in the midst are never banished, snubbed and kept in the back. The writer of these pages are an unhappy race.

weeks of this time in visiting the chief points of the princlimax, he added, in very fair English. "Give 'em my Africanized sort of English, and are sometimes quite unintelligible. In the specimens I have here given I

As to the experiment of working the negroes by assertion would not have been more directly contrary assertion; but in many cases and cultivating the land by free labor, I have to the truth. find it impossible to resist. For remember that this experiment has been made under the most unfavorable circumstances. It was not begun until full and resistances. It was not begun until full and resistances and resistances. It was not begun until full and resistances and resistances. "why, at your age, do you take so much trouble to learn to read?" "Because I want to read de Word for my master and eberybody." Now who will say And whose religious faith will bear a stronger test

resource; they have no amusements, no diversions no social visiting. Their children have no plays-no good sense and cooperative good will of the blacks.

These were some of the difficulties that embarrassed

The contrast drawn by the blacks between North
The contrast drawn by the bl

• Sing and pray Their souls away,

The night after the bacon arrived from Philadelphia, the people on Pope's plantation gathered in the "praise house," and sung and prayed till broad day-light. In the camp of the black regiment there is, I was told, a prayer-meeting in one or other of the tents every night. I may here add, in passing, that

here of the relation which this movement sustains to military people and affairs in South Carolina, and of the deep interest in its success which has been taken by distinguished officers of the army and navy. refer more particularly to Gen. Hunter and Com. all respects gentlemen-more than can be said of

There was one which on shore we heard more than aged, for the infirm, and for children, will have to

tions to which they are subject from the traders and sutlers, who first rob them of their money and then

Thirty new superintendents are needed at this moment on plantations. Of these Boston will furnish ten, New York ten, and Philadelphia ought to send hearers the fundamental doctrines of a common religion. There stood, card in hand, with the upturned and with varying inflections, into the minor, and you ernment, will pay these superintendents fifty dollars ernment, will pay these superintendents fifty dollars a month. Teachers are also wanted. These will derive their support from the Relief Committee their pay will not be such as to make the appointment an object, as it will not exceed twenty-five dollars a month.

The qualifications needed by both superintendents and teachers are good health, good sense, and a hearty good will for the work. Of the ninety odd who went out last spring, quite a number proved incompetent. They had not gone from the right motive, nor were they of the right spirit. Some went, hoping the climate would be good for their health, or from a spirit of romance, or to see a semi-tropica country with its peculiar productions, or in a spirit of sectarian religious zeal, or from some other motive not essentially unselfish, and in harmony with an allpervading desire to be useful. Such people soon got tired; or their coadjutors got tired of them. There was a great deal of work to be done; and to them the life was one of dull, monotonous drudgery. They have consequently come home. Those that remain have a heart for the work. It is It is their delight. The good they do is palpable, and they have the reward in their own bosoms. More of such are needed, especially as superintendents. this field it is not the pushing, driving, and rough-and-tumble kind of people, that are sometimes called "practical," that are most needed. The forces of

hief avail here are spiritual forces, such as proceed from a heart devoted to the work, and from manners and character that inspire respect. The best educated and best bred people, other things being equal, are the best qualified for usefulness in this enterprise. The blacks have quick intuitions in these matters and a man of coarse nature is sure to be detected. Experience at Port Royal has proved that refinement point-broad as is the subject-nor on any other, at this time. The night is hot, and I have trespassed already too long on your forbearance. Thanking you for your patience, I here abruptly close my remarks.

[Mr. McKim spoke for an hour and three quarters He was listened to with the closest attention, and was frequently interrupted by applause. His allu dozen men detaned from the 1st tegindent of bouth behavior of Gen. Hunter and Com. Dupont toward the free labor experiment elicited especial marks of

them had ever been at Port Royal, nor had any composed knowledge in regard to what was most needed. The people of New York and Boston were better informed. Some from both of these cities had been on the ground. It was deemed in person make himself shoroughly acquainted with the first glance of doubt the position of affairs. And because others more competent did not feel at liberty to leave their business or their duties at home, the lot fell upon me. Accompanied by my daughter, I left. New York in the steamer that sailed for Port Royal on the 2db of port of the streamer that sailed for Port Royal on the 2db of the Same onton, having been and grained for the streamer that sailed for Port Royal on the 2db of the Same about four weeks. I spent between two and three gone about four weeks. I spent between two and three gone and and milk and sail at a stream of the protocome of many personal knowledge in regard to what was most upon a discovery the same of them that has one of your fiel hans." The other looked envious and passed on. The fact that city of the enits of sail in the position of affairs. And because others more competent did not feel at liberty to leave their business or their duties at home, the lot fell upon me. Accompanied by my daughter, I left. New York in the steamer that sailed for Port Royal on the 2db of port the sage of open about four weeks. I spent between two and three gone about four weeks. I spent between two and three gone about four weeks. I spent between two and three left is an angle of the protocompanies and passed on. The fact that the document of the character in the protocompanies are desired to regulate day to the care the protocompanies and passed on. The fact that they are made to obey orders, and are an abuse to regulate description of the same month in their favor which did not read that they are an admit to protocompanies. The protocompanies are a description of the protocompanies and passed on. The fact that they are an admit to a deal of their same and the protocompanies and

IN WAR-TIME. INSCRIBED TO W. B. BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

As they who watch by sick-beds find relief
Unwittingly from the great stress of grief
And anxious care in fantasies outwrought
And anxious care in fantasies outwrought
From the hearth's embers flickering low, or caught
From whispering wind, or tread of passing feet.
Or vagrant memory calling up some sweet
Snatch of old song or romance, whence or why
Snatch of old song or romance, whence or why
Snatch of old song or romance, whence or why
Snatch of old song or romance, whence or why
In the endurance which outwearies Wrong.
In the endurance which outwearies Wrong,
In the endurance which outwearies Wrong,
With meek persistence baffling brutal force,
And trusting God against the universe,
With other weapons than the patriot's prayer,
Yet owning, with full hearts and moistened eyes,
The awful beauty of self-sacrifice,
And wrung by keenest sympathy for all
Who give their loved ones for the living wall
'Twixt law and treason,—in this evil day
May haply find, through automatic play
Of pen and pencil, solace to our pain,
And hearten others with the strength we gain.
I know it has been said our times require
No play of art, nor dalliance with the lyre,
No weak essay with Fancy's chloroform
To calm the hot, mad pulses of the storm,
But the stern war-blast rather, such as sets
The battle's teeth of serried bayonets,
And pictures grim as Vernet's. Yet with these
Some softer tints may blend, and milder keys
Relieve the storm-stunned ear. Let us keep sweet,
If so we may, our hearts, even while we eat
The bitter harvest of our own device
As Nurnberg sang while Wittenberg defied,
And Kranach painted by his Luther's side,
And through the war-march of the Puritan
The silver stream of Marvell's music ran,
So let us hold against the hosts of Night
And slavery all our vantage-ground of Light.
Let Treason boast its savagery, and shake
From its flag-folds its symbol rathesnake,
Nurse its fine arts, lay human skins in tan,
And carve its pipe-bowls from the bones of man,
And make the tale of Fijian banquets dull
By drinking whiskey from As they who watch by sick-beds find relief

And while, with hearts of thankfulness, we bear Of the great common burden our full share, Let none upbraid as that the waves entice Of the great common burden our full share, Let none upbraid as that the waves entice
Thy sea-dipped pencil, or some quaint device,
Rhythmic and sweet, beguiles my pen away
From the sharp strifes and sourows of to-day.
Thus, while the east wind keen from Labrador
Sings in the leafless elms, and from the shore
Of the great sea comes the monotonous roar
Of the long-breaking surf, and all the sky
Is gray with cloud, home-bound and dull, I try
To time a simple legend to the sounds
Of winds in the woods, and waves on pebbled bounds,
A song of breeze and billow, such as might
Be sung by tired sea-painters, who at night
Look from their hemical camps, by quiet cove
Or beach, moonlighted, on the waves they love.
(So hast thou looked, when level sunset lay
On the calm bosom of some Eastern bay,
And all the spray-moist rocks and waves that rolled
Up the white sand-slopes flashed with ruddy gold.)
Something it has—a flavor of the sea,
And the sea's freedom—which reminds of thee.
Its faded picture, dimly smiling down
From the blurred fresco of the ancient town,
I have not touched with warmer tints in vain,
If in this dark, sad warn it streak one thought from noise. I have not touched with warmer tints in vain, If, in this dark, sad year, it steals one thought from pair

AMY WENTWORTH. Her fingers shame the ivory keys They dance so light along:
The bloom upon her parted lips
Is sweeter than the song. O perfumed suitor, spare thy smiles! Her thoughts are not of thee: She better loves the salted wind,

Her heart is like an outbound ship Is in the song she sings.

The voices of the sea.

She sings, and, smiling, hears her praise, But dreams the while of one Who watches from his sea-blown deck The icebergs in the sun. She questions all the winds that blow. And every fog-wreath dim, And bids the sea-birds flying north

Bear messages to him. She speeds them with the thanks of men He perilled life to save,
And grateful prayers like holy oil
To smooth for him the wave.

Brown Viking of the fishing-smack!
Fair toast of all the town!—
The skipper's jerkin ill beseems
The lady's silken gown!

But ne'er shall Amy Wentworth wear For him the blush of shame Who dares to set his manly gifts Against her ancient name.

The stream is brightest at its spring, And blood is not like wine; Nor honored less than he who heirs Is he who founds a line.

Full lightly shall the prize be won, If love be Fortune's spur; And never maiden stoops to him Who lifts himself to her. Her home is brave in Jaffrey Street,

With stately stair-ways worn By feet of old Colonial knights And ladies gentle-born. Still green about its ample porch
The English ivy twines,
Trained back to show in English oak

The herald's carven signs. And on her, from the wainscot old. Ancestral faces frown,—
And this has worn the soldier's sword,
And that the judge's gown.

But, strong of will and proud as they, She walks the gallery-floor
As if she trod her sailor's deck
By stormy Labrador!

The sweet-brier blooms on Kittery-side, And green are Elliot's bowers; Her garden is the pebbled beach, The mosses are her flowers.

She looks across the harbor bar To see the white gulls fly, His greeting from the Northern sea Is in their clanging cry.

She hums a song, and dreams that he. As in its romance old, Shall homeward ride with silken sails And masts of beaten gold!

Oh, rank is good, and gold is fair, And high and low mate ill; But love has never known a law Beyond its own sweet will! -Atlantic Monthly.

HOW TO HITCH OUR WAGGON TO A STAR.

From Conway's "Golden Hour." It is one of the signs of the times, that the revolution was strong enough to take up bodily the Sage Lehigh stove coal, of Concord, and set him in the Capital of this nation to instruct our rulers. The advice he gave them may be summed up in the one sentence, Hitch your wag Why not, Mr. President? You have some difficulty

in making things go, possibly have some doubt as to whether they can be made to go; but if you could manage to hitch the Union to a star, that will be sure to move. If you can get the LAWS OF NATURE to aid in the reunion of North and South, you need not fear carefully attended to.

WM. HEACOCK, General Furnishing Undertaker, No.16 street, Philadelphia.

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The very intensity and virulence of the hatred which the South has for the North suggest that the feeling is extremely morbid, and not very deep. It is not deliberate, nor based on any actual difference, and for that very reason must make up in violence what it lacks in the nature of things. This hatred in a superintendent is all important both in order to commend the man to the confidence of the blacks and the enterprise to the respect of white cavillers around who are ever on the look out for grounds of objection. But I will add nothing more on this point—broad as is the subject—nor on any other, at in a superintendent is all important both in order to commend the man to the confidence of the blacks or genuineness. It was within a comparatively re-

There has been but one satanic divider who has opened a chasm between us—slavery. The interests of slavery cannot be made the interests of free society; and there cannot be one institution of free society—such as the free press, and free speech, and free school—which is not a homb-shell for slavery. Free society being necessarily a continual assault upon slavery, slavery hates the North. It is not the Southern man, it is the virus of slavery in his veins, which hates the North; as the Indian pleaded before the Court, that not he, but the whiskey, committed the murder. Take that virus away, my Northern friend, and he is a Saxon man, she a Saxon woman, like yourself.

The writer of these pages was reared in the midst of hatred and contempt of the Northern.

France and England had a much longer a rancorous feud than this between the North South. "I will fight a Frenchman," said son, "wherever I can find him; wherever anchor, my ship shall be there." But a common interest made them allies; lately ereigns exchanged visits; and it is the e

English and the French.

Men will love, and if need be die for the which they and their families lives. If slave. the basis of their homes; if from slave; comes the bread that sustains the life child, then they will fight and die for slav the home, the bread of wife and child, are from free institutions, then for these men w and die. Did we only compel the people South to get their daily bread from free inst in less than five years they would be ready and die by our sides for free institution would call the Yankees by hard names years after, no doubt, but there could be years after, no does, on the contrary, every influence in the universe would be at work

to its grave all memory of the feud bei

these lacerations made by the tomahawk of which would then be buried. When Freedom folds her blessed wings over he When Freedom folds her blessed wings over by North and South, then every steamer, every be every telegraphic line plying between them, will a shuttle ceaselessly weaving together the heart their millions into one woof of interest and affect. But who can enumerate or utter one in a thor But who can enumerate of the unswerving, all-compelling laws with with the control of the unswerving Reverlating Institute the control of the unswerving Reverlating Institute the control of the unswerving all compelling laws with the control of the unswerving all compelling laws with the control of the unswerving all compelling laws with the control of the unswerving all compelling laws with the control of the unswerving all compelling laws with the control of the unswerving all compelling laws with the control of the unswerving all compelling laws with the control of the unswerving all compelling laws with the control of the unswerving all compelling laws with the control of the unswerving all compelling laws with the control of the unswerving all compelling laws with the control of the unswerving all compelling laws with the control of the unswerving all compelling laws with the control of the unswerving all control of t those who trust in Everlasting Justice ally selves? Steadfast upon their orbits, my matches estars will surely move, and no Southern their countries of them in their countries. shall be a match for them in their courses, must hitch our cause to them. The Sage said cannot bring the heavenly powers to us, but; will only choose our jobs in directions in which travel, they will undertake them with the pleasure. It is a peremptory rule with the greatesthey never go out of their road.

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